



L O N D O N

AND ITS
ENVIRONS

575
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLER

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 4 MAPS AND 21 PLANS
TWELFTH REVISED EDITION



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LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
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And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
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PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for London, like that of the Editor's other guide-books, is to enable the traveller so to employ his time, his money, and his energy, that he may derive the greatest possible amount of pleasure and instruction from his visit to the greatest city in the modern world.

As several excellent English guide-books to London already existed, the Editor in 1878 published the first English edition of the present Handbook with some hesitation, notwithstanding the encouragement he received from numerous English and American correspondents, who were already familiar with the distinctive characteristics of 'Baedeker's Handbooks'. So favourable a reception, however, was accorded to the first edition that the issue of a second became necessary in little more than a year, while ten other editions have since been called for. The present volume embodies the most recent information, down to the month of July, 1900, obtained in the course of personal visits to the places described, and from the most trustworthy sources.

In the preparation of the Handbook the Editor has received most material assistance from several English and American friends who are intimately acquainted with the great Metropolis.

Particular attention has been devoted to the description of the great public collections, such as the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Wallace Collections, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, and the South Kensington Museum, to all of which the utmost possible space has been allotted.

The Introduction, which has purposely been made as comprehensive as possible, is intended to convey all the information, preliminary, historical, and practical, which is best calculated to make a stranger feel at home in London, and to familiarise him with its manners and customs. While the descriptive part of the work is topographically arranged, so that the reader may see at a glance which of the sights of London may be visited together, the introductory portion classifies the principal sights according to their subjects, in order to present the reader with a convenient index to their character, and to facilitate his selection of those most congenial to his taste. As, however, it has not been the Editor's purpose to write an exhaustive account of an enormous number

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The list of Hotels and Restaurants enumerated in Handbook comprises the most important establishment many of humbler pretension. Those which the Editor reason to believe especially worthy of commendation in portion to their charges are denoted by asterisks; but d less there are many of equal excellence among those distinguished. The hotels at the West End and at the cipal railway-stations are the most expensive, while the in the less fashionable quarters of the Metropolis generally afford comfortable accommodation at moderate charges.

The Maps and Plans, upon which the utmost care has bestowed, will also, it is hoped, be found serviceable. Those relating to London itself (one clue-map, one large four special plans of the most important quarters of the city, and a railway-plan) have been specially revised for edition, and are placed at the end of the volume in a separate cover, which may if desired be severed from the Handbook altogether. The subdivision of the Plan of the city into sections of different colours will be found greatly to facilitate reference, as it obviates the necessity of unfolding a sheet of paper at each consultation.

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To hotel-owners, tradesmen, and others the Editor beggars to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

M. = Engl. mile; hr. = hour; min. = minute; r. = right; l. = left; N. = north, northwards, northern; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, E. = etc.; W. = west, etc.; R. = Route or room; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner; A. = attendance; L. = luncheon; pens. = pension (i.e. board, lodging and attendance); rfrnts. = refreshments; carr. = carriage; c. ca. = circa, a. The letter *d*, with a date, after a name indicates the year of the person's death.

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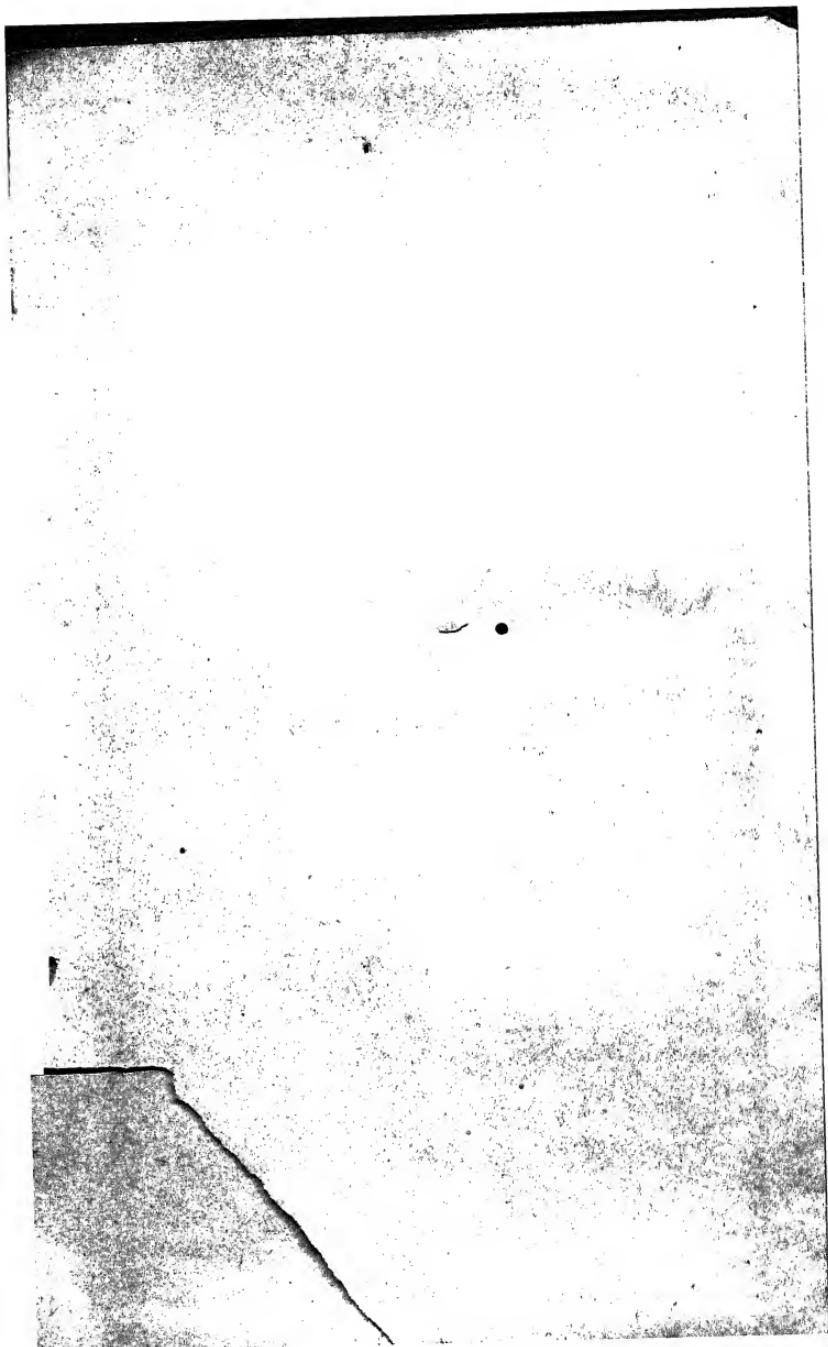
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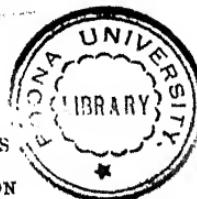
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INTRODUCTION.

1. Money. Expenses. Season. Passports. Custom House. Time.

Money. In Great Britain alone of the more important states of Europe the currency is arranged without much reference to the decimal system. The ordinary British *Gold* coins are the sovereign or pound (*l.* = *libra*) equal to 20 shillings, and the half-sovereign. The *Silver* coins are the crown (5 shillings), the half-crown, the double florin (4 shillings; seldom seen), the florin (2 shillings), the shilling (*s.* = *solidus*), and the six-penny and three-penny pieces. The *Bronze* coinage consists of the penny (*d.* = *denarius*), of which 12 make a shilling, the halfpenny ($\frac{1}{2}d.$), and the farthing ($\frac{1}{4}d.$). The *Guinea*, a sum of 21*s.*, though still used in reckoning, is no longer in circulation as a coin. A sovereign is approximately equal to 5 American dollars, 25 francs, 20 German marks, or 10 Austrian florins (gold). The *Bank of England* issues notes for 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pounds, and upwards. These are useful in paying large sums; but for ordinary use, as change is not always readily procured, gold is preferable. The number of each note should be taken down in a pocket-book, as there is a bare possibility of its being in this way traced and recovered, if lost or stolen. *Foreign Money* does not circulate in England, and should always be exchanged on arrival (see p. 76). A convenient and safe mode of carrying money from America or the Continent is in the shape of letters of credit, or circular notes, which are readily procurable at the principal banks. A larger sum than will suffice for the day's expenses should never be carried on the person, and gold and silver coins of a similar size (*e.g.* sovereigns and shillings) should not be kept in the same pocket.

Expenses. The cost of a visit to London depends, of course, on the habits and tastes of the traveller. If he lives in a first-class hotel, dines at the table-d'hôte, drinks wine, frequents the theatre and other places of amusement, and drives about in cabs or flys instead of using the economical train or omnibus, he must be prepared to spend 30-40*s.* a day or upwards. Persons of moderate requirements, however, will have little difficulty, with the aid of the information in the Handbook, in living comfortably and seeing the principal sights of London for 15-20*s.* a day or even less.

Season. The 'London Season' is chiefly comprised within the months of May, June, and July, when Parliament is sitting, the

1. CUSTOM HOUSE.

aristocracy are at their town-residences, the greatest artistes in the world are performing at the Opera, and the Picture Exhibitions are open. Families who desire to obtain comfortable accommodation had better be in London to secure it by the end of April; single travellers can, of course, more easily find lodgings at any time.

Passports. These documents are not necessary in England, though occasionally useful in procuring delivery of registered and *poste restante* letters (comp. p. 79). A *visa* is quite needless. American travellers, who intend to proceed from London to the Continent, should provide themselves with passports before leaving home. Passports, however, may also be obtained by personal application at the American Embassy in London (p. 75). The *visa* of the American consul, and that of the minister in London of the country to which the traveller is about to proceed, are sometimes necessary.

Passport Agents. *C. Smith & Son*, 63 Charing Cross; *E. Stanford*, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; *Buss*, 440 West Strand; *W. J. Adams*, 59 Fleet Street; *Thos. Cook & Son* (see p. 76); *Gaze* (see p. 76). Charge 2s., agent's fee 1s. 6d.

Custom House. Almost the only articles likely to be in the possession of ordinary travellers on which duty is charged are spirits and tobacco, but half-a-pint of the former and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the latter (including cigars) are usually passed free of duty, if duly declared and not found concealed. Passengers from the Channel Islands are allowed only half these quantities. On larger quantities duty must be paid at the rate of 10s. 10d. to 17s. 3d. per gallon of spirits and 2s. 8d. to 5s. per pound of tobacco. A small fine is also leviable on packets of tobacco or cigars weighing less than 80lbs.; but a quantity of 7lbs. from non-European ports or 3lbs. from European ports beyond the Straits of Gibraltar are passed without fine. Foreign re-prints of copyright English books are confiscated. The custom house examination is generally lenient. — Dogs are not at present allowed to land in Great Britain without a licence previously obtained from the Board of Agriculture (4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.).

Time. Uniformity of time throughout Great Britain is maintained by telegraphic communication with Greenwich Observatory (p. 381).

2. Routes to and from London. Arrival.

The following lists include the principal routes between America and Great Britain and between London and the Continent, which may prove useful to travellers in either direction. The times and fares are liable to alteration. On the more popular routes and at the most frequented seasons it is desirable to secure berths and staterooms in advance. On the Atlantic steamers fares are reduced during the winter season (Nov. 1st to March 31st), and children between 1 and 8 years of age are generally charged half-fare (between 1 and 12 in the second cabin). There is no reduction on first cabin return-tickets by some of the largest lines, but as a rule a

reduction of 5-10 per cent on the combined out and home fares is granted. The largest and finest steamers on the Atlantic Ocean at present are the *Lucania* and *Campania* of the Cunard Line, the *Oceanic* (17,200 tons), *Teutonic*, and *Majestic* of the White Star Line, the *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *Philadelphia* (late *Paris*), and *New York* of the American Line, the *Winefredian* of the Leyland Line, the *Bavarian* of the Allan Line, the *Commonwealth* of the Dominion Line, the *City of Rome* of the Anchor Line, the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* of the North German Lloyd, and the *Deutschland* (16,000 tons) of the Hamburg-American Line.—The records for the quickest passages between Queenstown and New York are held by the *Lucania* (westward, 5 days, 7 hrs., 23 min.; eastward, 5 days, 8 hrs., 38 min.; average speed 22 knots; highest day's run 562 knots or about 650 statute miles). The *Kaiser Wilhelm* has accomplished the voyage from Southampton to New York in 5 days, 20 hrs., and that from New York to Southampton in 5 days, 17 hrs., 8 min.; highest day's run 580 knots (670 M.).

Routes to England from the United States of America and Canada. The steamers of any of the following companies afford comfortable accommodation and speedy transit.

Cunard Line. A steamer of this company starts every Sat. and every second Tues. from New York and every Wed. from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool. Cabin fare 75-175 dollars; second cabin 42½-57 dollars. Steamers from Liverpool for New York every Sat. and every second Tues., for Boston every Tuesday. Fare 15-35.; second cabin 8-12. London offices, 93 Bishopsgate Street and 18 Pall Mall.

White Star Line. Steamer every Wed. from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool. Cabin 75-175 dollars; second cabin 40-50 dollars. From Liverpool to New York every Wednesday. Cabin 15-35.; second cabin 7½. 5s. to 9½. 10s. London offices, 84 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 41 Mad-dox Street, W.

American Line. Every Wed. from New York to Southampton. Cabin 75-175 dollars; second cabin from 45 dollars. From Southampton to New York every Saturday. Fare from 15.; second cabin from 8½. 10s. Also from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and vice versa, every Wed. (no first cabin; second cabin from 7½. 5s. or 36 dollars). London offices, 116 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 3 Cockspur Street, S.W.

North German Lloyd Line. From New York to Southampton or Plymouth every Tues. and every Thurs. in summer. Cabin from 100 dollars; second cabin from 45 dollars. From Southampton to New York every Wed. and every Sun. in summer. Cabin from 15.; second saloon from 10. London offices, 2 King William Street, E.C., and 32 Cockspur Street, W.C.

Hamburg-American Line. From New York to Plymouth every Thursday. Saloon 75-175 dollars; second cabin 60-75 dollars. From Southampton to New York on Friday, and from Plymouth to New York on Tuesday. Saloon from 15.; second cabin from 10½. 10s. London offices, 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C., and 22 Cockspur Street, S.W.

Anchor Line. From New York to Glasgow every Sat.; from Glasgow to New York every Thursday. Saloon from 9½., return-tickets from 19½. 10s.; second cabin from 6½. 10s. London address, 18 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Allan Line. From Montreal (in summer) or Portland (in winter) to Liverpool every Sat., returning every Sat. or Thursday. Cabin from 10. 10s. (22½ dollars); second cabin from 7½. 5s. (36 dollars). London address, 108 Leadenhall Street.

Dominion Line. From Quebec and Montreal weekly in summer, and

2. ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

from Halifax and Portland fortnightly in winter, to Liverpool. Saloon 10-20*gs.* Also from Boston to Liverpool weekly. Saloon fare 15-30*l.*; second cabin 8*l.* London offices, 14 Waterloo Place, S.W., and Billiter Buildings, E.C.

Leyland Line. Weekly, between Liverpool and Boston. Saloon passengers only; fare from 10*l.* London agency, 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Atlantic Transport Line. From New York to London every Sat.; returning every Thursday. Saloon passengers only; fares 10-18*gs.*; return, double fare, less 5 per cent.

Wilson's & Funniss-Leyland Line. From New York to London every Sat.; returning every Thursday. Saloon passengers only; fares from 10*l.* 10*s.*; return-ticket from 19*l.* 19*s.* London office, 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.

The average duration of the passage across the Atlantic is 6-9 days. The best time for crossing is in summer. Passengers should pack clothing and other necessaries for the voyage in small flat boxes (*not portmanteaus*), such as can lie easily in the cabin, as all bulky luggage is stowed away in the hold. Stateroom trunks should not exceed 8 ft. in length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. in breadth, and 15 inches in height. Trunks not required on board should be marked 'Hold' or 'Not Wanted', the others 'Cabin' or 'Wanted'. The steamship companies generally provide labels for this purpose. Dress for the voyage should be of a plain and serviceable description, and it is advisable, even in midsummer, to be provided with warm clothing. Ladies should not forget a thick veil. A deck-chair, which may be purchased (from 6-7*s.* upwards) or hired (2-4*s.*) at the dock or on the steamer before sailing, is a luxury that may almost be called a necessary. Bought chairs should be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, and may be left in charge of the Steamship Co.'s agents until the return-journey. Seats at table, retained throughout the voyage, are usually assigned by the Saloon Steward immediately after starting; and those who wish to sit at a particular table or beside a particular person should apply to him. It is usual to give a fee of 10*s.* (2*½* dollars) to the table-steward and to the stateroom steward, and small gratuities are also expected by the boot-cleaner, the bath-steward, etc. The stateroom steward should not be 'tipped' until he has brought all the passenger's small baggage safely on to the landing-stage or tender.

On landing, passengers remain in a large waiting-room until all the baggage has been placed in the custom-house shed. Here the owner will find his property expeditiously by looking for the initial of his surname on the wall. The examination is generally soon over (comp. p. 2). Porters then convey the luggage to a cab (3*d.* for small articles, 6*d.* for a large trunk). — Baggage may now be 'expressed' from New York to any city in Europe. Agents of the English railway-companies, etc., also meet the steamers on arrival at Liverpool and undertake to 'express' baggage on the American system to any address given by the traveller.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO LONDON there are five different railway routes (202-240 M., in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; fares by all trains 29*s.*, 20*s.* 8*d.*, 16*s.* 6*d.*; no second class by Midland or Great Northern Railways).

The *Midland Railway* (to St. Pancras Station) runs by Matlock, Derby, and Bedford. The route of the *London and North Western Railway* (to Euston Square Station) goes via Crewe and Rugby. A special service, for Atlantic passengers only, runs from the Riverside Station on the landing-stage to Euston Square in 4 hrs. The *Great Central Railway* (to Marylebone Station) runs via Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rugby. By the *Great Western Railway* (to Paddington Station) we may travel either via Chester, Birmingham, Warwick, and Oxford; or via Hereford and Gloucester; or via Worcester. Or, lastly, we may take a train of the *Great Northern Railway* (to King's Cross Station), passing Grantham and Peterborough. — The following are comfortable hotels at Liverpool: *North Western Hotel*, Lime Street Station; *Adelphi*, near Central Station; *Lancaster & Yorkshire*, at the Exchange Station; *Grand*, Lime Street; *Alexandra*, Dale Street; *Shaftesbury Temperance Hotel*, Mount Pleasant.

2. ROUTES TO THE CONTINENT.

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FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO LONDON, by *South Western Railway* to Waterloo Station (79 M., in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 13s., 8s. 2d., 6s. 6d.). Hotels at Southampton: *South Western*; *Radley's*; *Royal*; *Dolphin*; *Polygon House*; *Flower's Temperance*.

FROM PLYMOUTH TO LONDON, by *Great Western Railway* to Paddington Station, or by *South Western Railway* to Waterloo Station (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; fares 37s. 4d., 23s. 4d., 18s. 8d.). Hotels at Plymouth: *Grand*; *Duke of Cornwall*; *Royal*; *Chubb's*; *Globe*; *Westminster Temperance*.

For details of these routes, see *Baedeker's Great Britain*.

Routes from England to the Continent.

From Dover to *Calais* thrice a day, in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; cabin 10s. 5d., fore-cabin 8s. 5d. (Railway from London to Dover, or vice versa, in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; express fares 18s. 9d., 12s. 8d.; ordinary fares 13s., 8s. 2d., 6s. 5d.)

From Dover to *Ostend*, thrice a day, in 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 8s. 6d. or 6s. 8d.

From Folkestone to *Boulogne*, twice a day, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; cabin 9s. 5d., fore-cabin 7s. 5d. (Railway from London to Folkestone Harbour in 2-4 hrs.; express fares 17s. 8d., 11s.; ordinary fares 12s., 7s. 6d., 6s.)

From Queenborough to *Flushing*, twice daily, in 6 hrs. (3 hrs. at sea); train from London to Queenborough in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., from Flushing to Amsterdam in 6-8 hrs.; through-fare 37s. 1d. or 28s. 6d.

From *Newhaven* to *Dieppe*, twice daily, in 5-7 hrs.; 15s. 3d. or 11s. 7d. (Railway from London to Newhaven, or vice versa, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; fares 9s. 4d., 6s. 8d., and 4s. 8d.)

From *Harwich* to *Hoek van Holland* and *Rotterdam*, daily, in 7-8 and 9-10 hrs. (Great Eastern Railway from London to Harwich in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13s. 8d., 5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.); fare from London to Rotterdam, 29s. or 18s. (second-class passengers pay 7s. extra for the first cabin).

From *Harwich* to *Antwerp*, daily (Sun. in summer only), in 12-18 hrs. (train from London to Harwich in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); 28s. or 15s. (from London).

From *London* to *Ostend*, twice a week, in 12 hrs. (6 hrs. at sea); 7s. 6d. or 6s.

From *Tilbury* to *Ostend* and to *Boulogne*, see p. 64.

From *London* to *Rotterdam*, daily, in 16-18 hrs. (12 hrs. at sea); 17s. or 11s.

From *London* to *Amsterdam*, four times weekly; fares 28s., 15s.

From *London* to *Antwerp*, twice or thrice a week, in 17-20 hrs. (8-8 hrs. of which are on the open sea); 16s. or 11s.

From *Harwich* to *Hamburg*, twice weekly (Wed. & Sat.; train from London in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); 11s. 7s. 6d., 11. (from London 11. 17s. 6d., 11. 5s. 9d.).

From *Harwich* to *Esbjerg* (Denmark), thrice weekly, in 30 hrs. (from London to Harwich, see above); fares from London 11. 17s. 6d., 11. 5s.

From *London* to *Gothenburg*, every Frid., in 42-45 hrs.; 31s. 8s., 21. 2s.

From *London* to *Christiansand* and *Christiania*, weekly, in two days; 37. 18s., 21. 18s.

From *London* to *Bremen*, thrice a week, in 40 hrs.; 11. 15s., 11. 5s.

From *London* to *Hamburg*, five times a week, in 36-40 hrs.; 17. 10s. or 11.

From *Southampton* to *Bremen*, by North German Lloyd Transatlantic steamer (p. 8), in 25 hrs., twice weekly; fares 8s., 2s.

From *Plymouth* to *Cuxhaven* by Hamburg-American steamer (p. 8), in 28 hrs.; fares 31. 10s. or 21. 10s.

From *Southampton* to *Cherbourg*, thrice a week, in 8-9 hrs.; fares 20s., 14s.

From *Southampton* to *Havre*, nightly, in 7-8 hrs.; fares (from London) 11. 7s. 6d., 11.

From *London* to *Bordeaux*, every Sat., in 55-60 hrs.; 50s., 35s.

From *Newhaven* to *Caen*, thrice weekly, in 10-12 hrs.; fares 15s., 9s.

From *Southampton* to *Uden*, daily; fares from London 30s., 21s.

3. HOTELS.

From Nørhavnen to Trouville, thrice weekly.

From Southampton to Trouville, daily.

From Southampton to St. Malo, four times a week, in 16-18 hrs.; fares 23s. 10d., 17s. 10d.

Steamers also sail regularly from *Hull* to *Norway, Sweden, Denmark, etc.*; from *Grimsby* to *Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Denmark, etc.*; from *Leith* to *Norway, Hamburg, etc.*; from *London* and from *Liverpool* to *Spain, Portugal, Egypt, etc.* See the advertisements in *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*.

On the longer voyages (10 hrs. and upwards), or when special attention has been required, the steward expects a gratuity of 1s. or more. Food and liquors are supplied on board all the steamboats at fixed charges, but the viands are sometimes not very inviting. An official *Interpreter* accompanies the chief trains on the more important routes.

Arrival. Those who arrive in London by water have sometimes to land in small boats. The tariff is 6d. for each person, and 3d. for each trunk. The traveller should take care to select one of the watermen who wear a badge, as they alone are bound by the tariff.

Cabs (see p. 33) are in waiting at most of the railway-stations, and also at the landing-stages. The stranger had better let the porter at his hotel pay the fare in order to prevent an overcharge. At the more important stations *Private Omnibuses*, holding 6-10 persons, may be procured on previous application to the Railway Co. (fare 1s. per mile, with two horses 1s. 6d.-2s., minimum charge 3-4s.)

3. Hotels. Boarding Houses. Private Lodgings.

Hotels. The attempt made in the following pages to arrange the hotels of London in geographical groups is necessarily based on somewhat arbitrary distinctions, but will, it is hoped, nevertheless prove useful to the visitor. Within each group the arrangement is made as far as possible according to tariff. The most expensive houses are naturally those in the fashionable quarters of the West End, while those in such districts as Bloomsbury and the City are considerably cheaper. Charges for rooms vary according to the floor; and it is advisable to make enquiry as to prices on or soon after arrival. When a prolonged stay is contemplated, the bill should be called for every two or three days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may be detected. In some hotels the day of departure is charged for, unless the rooms are given up by noon. Many hotels receive visitors *on pension*, at rates depending on whether it is or is not the Season. Numerous as the London hotels are, it is often difficult to procure rooms in the height of the Season, and it is therefore advisable to apply in advance by letter or telegram.

Several of the West End hotels are equipped in the most luxurious manner, and even in the smaller houses most of the rooms are fairly well furnished, while the beds are clean and comfortable. Breakfast is generally taken in the hotel, the Continental habit of breakfasting at a cafe being almost unknown in England. The meal consists of tea or coffee with meat, fish, and eggs, and is charged

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for by tariff. A fixed charge per day (almost invariably 1s. 6d.) is made for attendance, beyond which no gratuity need be given. It is, however, usual to give the 'boots' (i.e. boot-cleaner and errand man) a small fee on leaving, and the waiter who has specially attended to the traveller also expects a shilling or two. The excellent American custom of paying one's bill at the office instead of through a waiter has not yet become usual in London. Lights (i.e. candles, electricity, or gas) are seldom or never charged for, but travellers accustomed to the American system of heating must remember that fires in bedrooms or private sitting-rooms are an extra. — In most hotels smoking is prohibited except in the *Smoking Rooms* provided for the purpose. — In the more old-fashioned houses the dining-room is called the Coffee Room. — Wine is generally expensive at London hotels; but the expectation that guests should order it 'for the good of the house' has fallen largely into abeyance, and there are many *Temperance Hotels*, where no intoxicating drinks are served. — Attendance at table-d'hôte is not obligatory. — English newspapers are provided at every hotel, but foreign journals are rarely met with.

The ordinary charges at London hotels vary from about 8s. a day in the least pretentious houses up to 20s. and upwards in the most expensive. The prices given below will enable the traveller to form an approximate idea of the expense at the hotel he selects. The charge for room is that for an ordinary room occupied by a single person. The charge for two persons occupying the same room is often proportionately much less, while that for the best bedrooms may be much higher. Private sitting-rooms are usually expensive. The ordinary charge for a hot bath is 1s., for a cold sponge-bath in bedroom 6d. The prices here given for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner generally refer to table-d'hôte meals. The average à la carte charges for breakfast are 2s.-3s. 6d., for luncheon 2s. 6d.-5s., for dinner from 3s. upwards. 'Pension' as used in this Handbook includes board, lodging, and attendance.

Almost all the great terminal railway-stations of London are provided with large hotels, often belonging to the railway-companies and offering accommodation at varied rates. These hotels, which are specially convenient for passing travellers, are noted in their proper places in the following lists.

a. Hotels in or near Charing Cross and the Strand.

The objects of interest in this district include the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, and most of the theatres.

Hôtel Cecil (Pl. R, 30; II), an enormous house on the Victoria Embankment, near Waterloo Bridge, overlooking the Thames and extending back to the Strand; 700 bedrooms, 200 private sitting rooms, large ball and concert rooms, restaurant (p. 15), lifts, terrace, etc.; R. & A. from 6s., B. from 2s., L. 3s. 6d., D. 6s.

Savoy Hotel, another large hotel on the Embankment, adjoining the Cecil, with an entrance in Beaufort Buildings, Strand; R. & A. (including bath) from 7s. 6d., B. from 2s., L. 5s., D. 7s. 6d.; restaurant, see p. 15.

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Hôtel Métropole (550 bedrooms), *Hôtel Victoria* (500 beds; orchestra during meals), and *Grand Hôtel* (400 beds; facing Trafalgar Square; restaurant, p. 15), three large and handsomely furnished hotels in Northumberland Avenue, belonging to the same company; R. & A. from 5s., B. 3s. 6d., L. 3s. 6d., D. 5-6s.

Charing Cross Hotel, at Charing Cross Railway Station, with 350 rooms, restaurant (p. 15), and lifts; R. & A. from 4s., D. from 3s. 6d. — **Morley's Hotel*, Trafalgar Square, a comfortable family hotel with 100 beds; R. & A. from 4s. 6d., D. from 3s. 6d., pension from 13s. — *Golden Cross Hotel*, 352 Strand, opposite the Charing Cross Hotel, R. & A. 5s., B. 3s. 6d., L. 3s., D. 5s.

The streets leading from the Strand to the Thames (Pl. R, 31; II) contain a number of quiet and comfortable hotels with reasonable charges. Among these are the following: — In Arundel Street: *Arundel Hotel* (No. 8), on the Embankment, R., A., & B. from 6s., D. 3s., pens. from 9s. 6d.; *Temple* (No. 11), R., A., & B. from 6s., pens. from 9s. 6d. — In Norfolk Street: *Howard* (100 beds), R., A., & B. from 6s., D. 3s., pens. from 9s. 6d., well spoken of. — In Surrey Street: *Loudoun* (No. 24; 90 beds), R., A., & B. from 6s., D. 3s. 6d., pens. from 9s. 6d.; *Lay's* (Nos. 5, 6, 8, & 9); *Norfolk* (No. 30). R., A., & B. from 6s. — *Adelphi* (50 beds), John Street, R. & A. from 3s. 6d., pens. from 3l. 3s. per week; *Caledonian*, 10 Adelphi Terrace.

In Covent Garden, to the N. of the Strand: — *Tavistock* (200 beds), Piazza, Covent Garden, for gentlemen only, R., A., & B. 7s. 6d., D. from 3s., good wines; *Hummons, Bedford*, also in the Piazza; *Covent Garden*, at the corner of Southampton Street, pens. from 10s.

Philip's New Cockburn Hotel (temperance), 18 Henrietta St.; *Buckingham Temperance Hotel*, 28 Buckingham Street, R. & A. from 4s. 6d.; *Temperance Hotel*, 12 Catherine Street, for gentlemen only, R. from 2s., these three in streets leading N. from the Strand.

In or near Leicester Square, a little to the N. of Charing Cross, a quarter much frequented by French visitors: — *Queen's Hotel*, Leicester Square, R., A., & B. from 5s., L. 3s. 6d., D. 5s. (with band); *Challis's Royal Hotel*, 59-64 Rupert Street, Coventry Street, R., A., & B. from 5s. 6d., L. 2s., D. 4s.; *Hôtel Suisse (Swiss Hotel)*, 53 Old Compton Street, unpretending, well spoken of, R. from 2s., B. from 1s.

The stranger is cautioned against going to any unrecommended house near Leicester Square, as there are several houses of doubtful reputation in this locality.

b. Hotels in or near Piccadilly.

The hotels in this group are convenient for those who wish to be near St. James's Park, the Green Park, Hyde Park (E. end), the principal clubs, St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, Burlington House (Royal Academy), and the most fashionable shops. They include some of the most aristocratic and expensive hostelries in London, all well equipped with electric light, lifts, etc.

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In Piccadilly itself: — **Albemarle Hotel* (Pl. 22, R; IV), at the corner of Albemarle Street, largely patronized by royalty, the diplomatic corps, and the nobility; excellent wine and cuisine; R. & A. from 7s., L. 4s., D. 7s. 6d. — *Berkeley* (No. 77), at the corner of Berkeley Street, with a frequented restaurant; R. & A. from 7s., B. 2-4s., L. 4-5s., D. 7s. 6d. or 10s. — *Walsingham House* (No. 152), overlooking the Green Park, R. from 7s. 6d., B. from 2s., D. 7s. 6d. — *Avondale* (No. 68A), at the corner of Dover Street, with restaurant; R. & A. from 7s., B. from 2s., L. 3s. 6d., D. from 6s. — *Bath*, at the corner of Arlington Street (S. side of Piccadilly).

To the N. of Piccadilly: — **Claridge's*, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, long the leading West End hotel, rebuilt in 1898 and luxuriously fitted up, R. & A. from 10s., L. 5s., D. 8s. (charges lower out of the Season). — *Buckland's*, 43 Brook Street. — *Coburg*, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square, R. from 6s., D. 7s. 6d. — *Sackville Hotel*, 28 Sackville Street, near Regent Street, R. & A. from 5s., D. 6s., pens. from 10s. 6d. — **Long's Hotel*, 15 New Bond Street, R. & A. from 6s., L. 3s. 6d., D. 7s. 6d.; *Burlington* (130 beds), 19 Cork Street, near Bond Street, an old-established house, R. & A. from 4s. 6d., D. 6s., pens. (out of the Season) 16s.; *Schlette's Hotel*, 14 Cork Street, R. from 4s.; **Bristol*, Burlington Gardens, a high-class house, similar to the Albemarle. — *Almond's*, 6 Clifford Street. — **Limner's Hotel*, George Street, Hanover Square, R. & A. from 5s. 6d., D. from 4s. — **Brown's & St. George's Hotel*, Albemarle Street and Dover Street, quiet, good cuisine, R. & A. from 6s., D. 6s.; *York Hotel*, 9-11 Albemarle Street, R. & A. from 5s., D. 4s. 6d.; *Carter's*, 14 Albemarle Street; *Krebs' Private Hotel*, 18 Albemarle Street, suites 7-13gs. in the Season, 4-6gs. out of the Season. — **Thomas's Hotel*, 25 Berkeley Square, a high-class house with apartments let 'en suite'; no tariff or public rooms. — *Fleming's Hotel*, 41 Clarges Street (no public rooms). — *Harvey's Hotel*, Curzon Street, Mayfair, pens. from 10s. 6d.

To the S. of Piccadilly: — **Carlton*, a huge and handsome establishment at the corner of the Haymarket and Pall Mall, R. from 7s. 6d., L. 6s., D. 7s. 6d. — In Jermyn Street, parallel to Piccadilly: *Waterloo* (No. 85), R. & A. from 3s. 6d., L. 2s., D. 3s. 6d., pens. from 9s. 6d.; *Cavendish* (No. 81), an old family hotel, well spoken of, R. & A. from 6s. 6d., D. from 6s., reduced terms in winter; *British* (No. 82); *Brunswick* (No. 52); *Cox's* (No. 55); *Morle's* (No. 102). These hotels are all comfortable houses for single gentlemen. **Princes' Hotel*, 36 Jermyn Street, a high-class family hotel, R. from 6s., L. 4s. 6d., D. 7s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. (restaurant, see p. 16). — *Park Hotel*, Park Place, St. James's Street, R. from 5s., D. from 5s., well spoken of; *Payne's Private Hotel*, 12 Park Place. — *Hôtel Dieudonné*, 11 Ryder Street, St. James's (French).

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c. Hotels in or near Westminster.

Convenient for the Houses of Parliament, the Ministerial Offices, Westminster Abbey, the Tate Gallery, St. James's Park, Lambeth Palace (across the river), Victoria Station, the United States Embassy, and the offices of the High Commissioner of Canada and the Agents General of the chief British Colonies

Westminster Palace Hotel (Pl. R. 25; IV), Victoria Street, opposite Westminster Abbey, with 250 beds, R. & A. from 5s., B. 3s. 6d., L. 3s. 6d., D. 5s., pens. from 12s. 6d.; *Hôtel Windsor* (Pl. R. 25; IV), also in Victoria Street, with 212 beds, well spoken of, R. & A. from 4s., D. 5s., pens. from 12s. — *Buckingham Palace Hotel* (Pl. R. 21; IV), Buckingham Palace Gate, a large hotel, R. from 5s. 6d., D. 6s. — *Grosvenor Hotel*, at Victoria Station (Pl. R. 21; IV), a large railway-hotel, R. from 5s., D. from 3s. — *Belgravia Residential Hotel*, 72 Victoria Street, pens. from 10s. 6d. — *St. Ermin's Hotel*, Caxton Street, R., B., & bath 6s., D. 3s. or 5s., pens. from 10s. 6d.

d. Hotels in Kensington and Neighbourhood.

The objects of interest in this district include Hyde Park (W. end), Kensington Gardens and Palace, the Albert Hall, South Kensington Museum, the Natural History Museum, and the Imperial Institute.

**Hans Crescent Hotel*, Hans Crescent, Sloane Street (Pl. R. 13), R. from 6s., D. 6s., pens. 16s. — *Alexandra Hotel*, 16-21 St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner (Pl. R. 17). — *Cadogan Hotel*, 75 Sloane Street, Cadogan Place (Pl. R. 17). — *South Kensington Hotel*, Queen's Gate Terrace (Pl. R. 5), 150 bedrooms, R. & A. from 5s., D. 5s. — *Royal Palace Hotel* (350 beds), Kensington High Street, overlooking the grounds of Kensington Palace (Pl. R. 6); R. & A. from 4s. 6d., B. 2s.-3s., L. 3s., D. 5s. — *The Maisonettes* (Nos. 28-30), *De Vere Hotel*, *Prince of Wales Hotel* (Nos. 16, 18), *Broadwick Hotel* (Nos. 9-13), all residential hotels in De Vere Gardens (Pl. R. 5), provide suites of rooms, with meals (if desired) in the general diningroom; terms from 3s. 3s. per week upwards. — *Imperial Private Hotel*, 121 Queen's Gate.

Great Western Hotel, Paddington Station (Pl. R. 11), a railway terminal hotel. — *Norfolk Square Hotel*, London St., opposite Paddington Station, R., A., & B. from 6s., D. 4s.

**Bailey's Hotel*, opposite Gloucester Road Station (Pl. G. 5), with about 250 beds, R. & A. from 4s. 6d., D. 5s., pens. from 12s. — *Norfolk, Harrington Gardens* (Pl. G. 5), pens. 10s. 6d. — *Bolton Mansions* (residential), 11 Bolton Gardens (Pl. G. 5), R., A., & B. 5s. 6d., L. 2s. 6d., D. 3s. 6d., pens. from 7s. 6d. — **Norris's Hotel*, 48-53 Russell Road, Kensington, facing Addison Road Station (beyond Pl. G. 1), a family hotel, R. & A. from 3s., D. 3s., pens. from 2s. 12s. 6d. per week. — *Barkston Gardens Hotel*, 40 Barkston Gardens, South Kensington.

e. Hotels between Oxford Street and Regent's Park.

The Wallace Gallery is in this district.

**Hotel Great Central*, Marylebone Station (Pl. R. 16), an enormous and excellently equipped railway hotel with 700 beds; R.

from 3s. 6d., B. 3s., L. 3s., D. 3-5s., pens. from 10s. 6d. — *Langham Hotel* (Pl. R. 24; I), Portland Place, a large and centrally situated house, with 450 beds, electric light, lifts, etc.; R. & A. from 4s. 6d., B. 3s., L. 2s. 6d.-3s. 6d., D. 5s., pens. 15s. — *Portland Hotel*, Great Portland Street, less pretending, R. & B. 6s. — *Marshall Thompson's Hotel*, 28 Cavendish Square. — *Ford's Hotel*, 14 Manchester Street, Manchester Square (Pl. R. 19; I), R. & A. from 5s., L. 2s. 6d., D. 4s. 6d., pension from 12s. 6d. (except in the Season), an old house and well spoken of. — *Granville Private Hotel*, 24 Granville Place, Portman Square, pens. from 8s. 6d. per day or 2l. 10s. a week. — *Clifton Hotel*, Welbeck Street, pens. 10s. 6d. — *Tudor Hotel*, 87 Oxford Street, cor. of Dean Street, pens. 10s. 6d.

f. Hotels in Bloomsbury and Neighbourhood.

This district includes the large terminal hotels of the northern railways and an immense number of small unpretending hotels and boarding-houses at moderate prices. Its centre of interest is the British Museum.

**Midland Grand Hotel*, St. Pancras Station (Pl. B. 28), a handsome Gothic building by Sir G. G. Scott and one of the best of the large terminal hotels, with 400 beds; R. & A. from 4s. B. 3s., D. 5s., pens. 12s. — *Euston Hotel*, Euston Station (Pl. B. 24, 28). — *Great Northern Railway Hotel*, King's Cross Station (Pl. B. 31, 32).

In High Holborn (Pl. R. 32; II): *First Avenue Hotel*, a large hotel (300 beds) with electric light, lifts, etc., R. & A. from 4s., B. 3s., L. 2s. 6d., D. 5s., well spoken of; *Inns of Court Hotel*, another large house, with a second entrance in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Hôtel Russell*, Russell Square, corner of Guilford Street, a huge new house with 500 rooms, R. & A. from 4s. 6d., B. from 2s., D. 5s.

In Queen Square (Pl. R. 32; II): *Shirley's Temperance Hotel* (No. 37), pens. from 5s. 6d. — *West Central Hotel*, 75-79 and 97-105 Southampton Row (Pl. R. 32; II), an excellent temperance hotel, R. & A. from 2s. 3d., pens. 6s. 8d.; *Bedford Hotel*, 93 Southampton Row, R. & A. from 2s. 6d., pens. 8s. — *Thackeray Temperance Hotel*, Great Russell St., facing the British Museum, new, well spoken of, R. & A. from 3s., D. 2s. 6d.; *Montague Mansion* (private hotel), adjoining the last, well spoken of, R. from 3s. 6d., D. 3s. 6d., pens. from 5s. per week. — *Philip's Cockburn Hotel* (temperance), 9 Endsleigh Gardens; *Woburn House Hotel*, 12 Upper Woburn Place, corner of Endsleigh Gardens (Pl. B. 28), R. & A. from 2s. 9d., D. 2s. 6d., pens. 5s.-8s. 6d. — *Gower House Hotel* (temperance), Gower Street Station, R. from 2s. 6d.; *London Temperance Hotel*, 70 Euston Square, R. & A. from 2s. 6d., B. 2s. — *Mann's Private Temperance Hotel*, 48 Torrington Square (Pl. R. 28), largely patronized by vegetarians; R., A., & B. from 3s. 9d. — *Morton Temperance Hotel*, 2 Woburn Place.

In Tottenham Court Road (Pl. R. 28): *The Horseshoe* (No. 264) and the *Bedford Head* (No. 235; R., A., & B. 5s., D. 3s.), two commercial houses, suited for gentlemen.

3. HOTELS.

g. Hotels in the City.

These hotels are convenient for those visiting London on business, while the City also contains numerous objects of wider interest such as St. Paul's Cathedral, the Guildhall, the Tower, St. Bartholomew's, and the Charterhouse. The Fleet Street hotels are near the Inns of Court and the Law Courts.

**De Keyser's Royal Hotel* (Pl. R. 35; II), well situated on the Victoria Embankment, Blackfriars, and largely patronized by Germans, Frenchmen, and other foreigners; 400 rooms, electric light, lifts; inclusive terms 12-20s. per day.

Cannon Street Hotel (Pl. R. 39; III), R. & A. from 4s., D. 2s. 6d. — 5s. — *Holborn Viaduct Hotel* (Pl. R. 35; II), R. & A. from 5s., B. 3s., L. 3s. 6d., D. 5s., pens. from 12s. — *Great Eastern Hotel* (Pl. R. 44; III), largely frequented by German and other visitors to the great wool sales; R. & A. from 4s. 6d., B. 3s., L. 3s. 6d., D. 4s. 6d. These are large railway hotels.

Castle and Falcon, 5 Aldersgate Street, near St. Martin's le Grand (General Post Office), R. & A. 5s., B. 3s., D. 3s. 6d. — *Manchester Hotel*, 136-145 Aldersgate Street and Long Lane. — *The Albion*, 172 Aldersgate Street. — *Metropolitan Hotel*, South Place, Moorgate St., near the Great Eastern Railway Station. — *Klein's Hotel*, 38 Finsbury Square, R. & A. from 2s., D. 3s. 6d., frequented by Germans, well spoken of; *Seyd's Hotel*, 39 Finsbury Square, R. & B. from 4s., D. 2s. 6d.-3s., well spoken of; *Bücker's Hotel*, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, R. & B. 5-6s., D. 3s., a favourite foreign hotel. — In Charterhouse Square (Pl. R. 40; II), quietly situated: *Cocker's* (No. 18); *Allison's* (No. 13).

In or near **FLEET STREET**: — *Anderton's Hotel*, 162 Fleet Street, a favourite resort of many dining clubs and masonic lodges, R. & A. from 4s.; *Peele's Hotel*, 177 Fleet Street; *Salisbury Hotel*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.

Temperance Hotels in the City: *Devonshire House*, 12 Bishops-gate Without, near Liverpool Street Station (Pl. R. 44; III), R. & A. from 3s. 6d., B. 2s. 6d., L. 2s. 6d. — *Wild's*, 34-40 Ludgate Hill (Pl. R. 35; II), R. & A. from 2s. 6d., B. 2s. — *Tranter's*, 6-9 Bridge-water Square, Barbican (Pl. R. 40), in a quiet situation, R. A., & B. from 3s. 6d., pens. from 6s. — *Temperance Hotel*, 42 Wood Street, Cheapside, for gentlemen only, R. & A. from 2s.

h. Hotels to the South of the Thames.

There are few hotels of importance on this side of the river, and neither London Bridge Station nor Waterloo Station is provided with a terminal hotel. Fair accommodation may be obtained at the houses mentioned below.

Bridge House Hotel, 4 Borough High Street, London Bridge (Pl. R. 42; III), R. & A. from 4s. 6d., B. 2s. to 3s. 6d., D. 2s. 6d. to 3s. — *Booth's Hotel*, 166 Westminster Bridge Road (Pl. R. 29). — *Tork Hotel*, corner of Waterloo Road and York Road, close to Water-

100 Station (Pl. R, 30), R., A., & B. from 4s. 6d.; *Waterloo Hotel*, 2-16 York Road, Waterloo, R. & A. from 3s. 6d. — *Queen's Hotel*, Upper Norwood, near the Crystal Palace.

Boarding Houses. The visitor will generally find it more economical to live in a *Boarding House* than at a hotel. For a sum of 30-40s. per week or upwards he will receive lodging, breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and tea, taking his meals and sharing the sitting rooms with the other guests. It is somewhat more difficult to give a trustworthy selection of boarding-houses than of hotels, but the Editor has reason to believe that those noted below are at present (1900) fairly comfortable.

In the West End: *Mrs. Phillips*, 10 Duchess Street, Portland Place, near Langham Hotel (p. 11), 7s. per day, 2l. 2s. to 3l. 18s. 6d. per week; *Miss Edwards*, 44 Longridge Road, Earl's Court, 1l. 7s. to 2l. 2s. per week; *Pension Durham*, 48 St. George's Road, S.W., near Victoria Station, from 5s. per day and 30s. per week; *Dr. Oliver Speer*, 26 Kennet Road, Westbourne Park; *Langham House*, 14 St. Stephen's Road, Bayswater, from 4s. 6d. per day and 25s. per week; *Mrs. Craston*, 8 Talbot Road, Bayswater, from 6s. 6d. per day or 25s. per week; *Miss Usher*, 42 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.

Near the British Museum: *Misses Wright*, 15 Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Square, 6s. per day; *Mrs. Jane Hargood*, 33 Guilford Street, 30-42s. per week; *Miss Watson*, 57 Guilford Street, from 6s. per day or 1l. 10s. per week; *Mrs. Holt*, 10 Bedford Place, Russell Square, from 6s. a day and 34s. 6d. a week; *Miss Smyth*, 30 Bedford Place, Russell Square; *C. Parkinson*, 33 Gower Street, from 2l. 10s. per week; *Mrs. Robinson*, 82 Gower Street, from 25s. 6d. per week; *Mrs. Rosenbaum*, 80 Gower Street, from 6s. per day and 30s. per week; *Mrs. Kelly*, 34 Woburn Place, from 6s. 6d. per day and 30s. per week; *Mrs. Snell*, 21-23 Bedford Place, 6s.-7s. 6d. per day, 42s.-52s. 6d. per week; also at No. 31., 4s. 6d. per day (R. & B. only); *Mrs. Cory*, 28 Torrington Square.

The arrangements of boarding-houses are, however, more suitable for persons making a prolonged sojourn in London than for those who merely intend to devote two or three weeks to seeing the lions of the English Metropolis. To a visitor of the latter class the long distances between the different sights of London make it expedient that he should not have to return for dinner to a particular part of the town at a fixed hour. This independence of action is secured, more cheaply than at a hotel, by taking —

Private Apartments, which may be hired by the week in any part of London. Notices of '*Apartments*', or '*Furnished Apartments*', are generally placed in the windows of houses where there are rooms to be let in this manner, but it is safer to apply to the nearest house-agent. Rooms in the house of a respectable private family may often be obtained by advertisement or otherwise, and are generally much more comfortable than the professed lodging-houses. The dearest apartments, like the dearest hotels, are at the West End, where the charges vary from 2l. to 15l. a week. The best are in the streets leading from Piccadilly (Dover Street, Half Moon Street, Clarges Street, Duke Street, and Saville Street), and in those leading out of St. James's Street, such as Jermyn Street,

4. RESTAURANTS.

Bury Street, and King Street. Good, but less expensive lodgings may also be obtained in the less central parts of the West End, and in the streets diverging from Oxford Street and the Strand. In Bloomsbury (near the British Museum) the average charge for one room is 15-21s. per week, and breakfast is provided for 1s. a day. Fire and light are usually extras, sometimes also boot-cleaning and washing of bed-linen. It is advisable to have a clear understanding on all these points. Still cheaper apartments, varying in rent according to the amenity of their situation and their distance from the centres of business and pleasure, may be obtained in the suburbs. The traveller who desires to be very moderate in his expenditure may even procure a bedroom and the use of a breakfast parlour for 10s. a week. The preparation of plain meals is generally understood to be included in the charge for lodgings, but the sight-seer will probably require nothing but breakfast and tea in his rooms, taking luncheon and dinner at one of the pastrycooks' shops, oyster-rooms, or restaurants with which London abounds.

Though attendance is generally included in the weekly charge for board and lodging, the servants expect a small weekly gratuity, proportionate to the trouble given them.

Money and valuables should be securely locked up in the visitor's own trunk, as the drawers and cupboards of hotels and boarding-houses are not always inviolable receptacles. Large sums of money and objects of great value, however, had better be entrusted to the keeping of the landlord of the house, if a person of known respectability, or to a banker in exchange for a receipt. It is hardly necessary to point out that it would be unwise to make such a deposit with the landlord of private apartments or boarding-houses that have not been specially recommended.

4. Restaurants. Dining Rooms. Oyster Shops.

English cookery, which is as inordinately praised by some epicures and *bons vivants* as it is abused by others, has at least the merit of simplicity, so that the quality of the food one is eating is not so apt to be disguised as it is on the Continent. Meat and fish of every kind are generally excellent in quality at all the better restaurants, but the visitor accustomed to Continental fare may discern a falling off in the soups, vegetables, and sweet dishes. At the first-class restaurants the cuisine is generally French; the charges are high, but everything is sure to be good of its kind.

The dinner hour at the best restaurants is 4-8 p.m., after which some of them are closed. At less pretentious establishments dinner 'from the joint' is obtainable from 12 or 1 to 5 or 6 p.m. Beer, on draught or in bottle, is supplied at almost all the restaurants, and is the beverage most frequently drunk. The *Grill Rooms* are devoted to chops, steaks, and other dishes cooked on a gridiron. *Dinner from the Joint* is a plain meal of meat, potatoes, vegetables, and cheese. At many of the following restaurants, particularly those in the City, there are luncheon-bars, where from 11 to 3 a chop or small plate of hot meat with bread and vegetables may be obtained for 6-8s. Customers usually take these 'snacks' standing at the bar. In dining à la carte at any of the foreign restaurants, one portion will often be found sufficient for two persons. A small fee for

attendance is often made; and at the more fashionable restaurants a charge of from 8d. to 1s. for 'table-money' or the 'couvert' must generally be added to the prices as given below.

Many of the larger drapery and outfitting establishments have Luncheon and Tea Rooms, which are convenient for ladies while shopping. The bill-of-fare is usually excellent and the charges moderate. Among these may be mentioned those at *Swan & Edgar's*, *Shoebred's*, *Owen's*, *Derry & Toms*, *Evans's*, and *Whiteley's* (see p. 28).

Good wine in England is expensive. *Claret* (Bordeaux) is most frequently drunk, but *Port*, *Sherry*, and *Hock* (a corruption of Hochheimer, used as a generic term for Rhenish wines) may also be obtained at most of the restaurants. Some of the Italian restaurants have good Italian wines.

The traveller's thirst can at all times be conveniently quenched at a *Public House*, where a glass of bitter beer, ale, stout, or 'half-and-half' (i. e. ale or beer, and stout or porter, mixed) is to be had for 1½-2d. (6d. or 8d. per quart). Good German *Lager Bier* (3-8d. per glass) is now very generally obtainable at the larger restaurants, in some of which it has almost entirely supplanted the heavier English ales. Genuine *Munich Beer* ('Pschorr') and *Bohemian Beer* ('Bürgerliches Bräuhaus, Pilsen') from the cask may be obtained at the *Gambrinus Restaurant*, 8 Glasshouse Street, Piccadilly Circus; also German sausages, smoked eel, and similar 'whets'. English-made lagerbeer is supplied in an establishment in the basement of the *Café Monico*, Piccadilly Circus, fitted up in the 'old German' style. Many of the more important streets contain *Wine Stores* or 'Bodegas', where a good glass of wine may be obtained for 3d.-8d., a pint of Hock or Claret for 8d.-1s. 6d., and so on. A few taverns have also acquired a special reputation for their wines, but as a rule public house wine cannot be recommended.

The distinguishing features of many of the chief restaurants of London are described in '*Dinners and Diners*', by Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis (Grant Richards; 1899).

Restaurants at the West End.

In and near the *STRAND* and *CHARING CROSS*:—

*Restaurants of the *Hôtel Cecil* (p. 7) and the **Savoy Hotel* (p. 7), two high-class establishments with charges to correspond, both with open-air terraces and views of the river.

Charing Cross Station Restaurant (*Charing Cross Hotel*; p. 8).

Adelphi Restaurant (*Gatti*), at the *Adelphi Theatre*, 410 Strand, table-d'hôte 3s. 6d.

Romano, 399 Strand, table d'hôte (upstairs) 5s. 6d.

Simpson's Dining Rooms, in the busiest part of the *Strand* (Nos. 101-103); ladies' room upstairs; dinner from the joint 2s. 6d., fish-dinner 2s. 9d.

Imperial Café-Restaurant (*Gatti & Rodesano*), 161A & 166 *Strand*.

**Gaiety Restaurant* (*Spiers & Pond*), at the *Gaiety Theatre*, 343 and 344 *Strand*; table-d'hôte from 5.30 till 8 p.m., 3s. 6d.

Tivoli Grand Restaurant, 65 *Strand*, adjoining the *Tivoli Music Hall* (German beer), D. 3s.

**Gatti's Restaurant and Café*, 436 *Strand*, with another entrance in *Adelaide Street*, and a third in *King William Street*, moderate.

Tavistock Hotel Restaurant, *Covent Garden*.

Skip Restaurant, 45 *Charing Cross*, unpretending, L. 2s., D. 3s.

The dining-rooms of the *Victoria*, *Métropol*, and *Grand Hotels* (see p. 8) are also open to visitors not residing in the hotels. The

4. RESTAURANTS.

Grand also has a buffet and an excellent grill-room (entr. in the Strand; hot luncheon 2s. 6d.).

In and near LEICESTER SQUARE: —

Queen's Hotel, see p. 8; *Hôtel de Provence*, 17 & 18 Leicester Square, German cuisine and Munich beer, D. (5-9 p.m.) 3s.; *Grand Hôtel et Brasserie de l'Europe*, 10-15 Leicester Square, with grill-room and German Bierhalle; *The Carour*, 20 Leicester Square, hotel and café, French cuisine and attendance, D. (6-9) 3s.; *Monte Carlo Restaurant*, 2 Leicester Street; *Grand Vienna Café-Restaurant*, 8 New Coventry Street; *Globe*, Coventry Street, L. 2s., D. 3s.; *Previtali*, Arundell Street, Coventry Street, D. 3s. 6d.-5s. 6d.

**Kettner's Restaurant du Pavillon*, French house, 28-31 Church Street, Soho; *Wedde*, 12 Greek Street, Soho; *Hôtel d'Italie (Molini)*, 52 Old Compton Street, Soho, Italian house (table-d'hôte 2s. 6d.); **Roche*, 16 Old Compton Street, French cuisine, D. 1s. 6d.; *Pinoli*, 17 Wardour Street, Italian, D. 2s.; **Restaurant des Gourmets*, 6 Lisle Street, off Wardour Street, French, unpretending.

Hôtel de Florence, 57 Rupert Street, Italian house (table-d'hôte 3s., luncheon 1s. 6d.).

There are many cheap foreign restaurants in Soho.

In and near PALL MALL: — **Carlton Hotel* (p. 9), with winter-garden, S. after the theatre 5s. — *Epitaux*, 9 Haymarket, L. 2s. 6d., D. 5s., S. 3s. — *Willis's*, 26 King Street, St. James's, L. 4s. 6d., D. à la carte. — **Dieudonné*, Ryder St., St. James's, L. 3s. 6d., D. 6s., S. 4s. 6d.

In WESTMINSTER: — *Victoria Mansions Restaurant*, Victoria Street, with dining-room (D. 3s.) and buffet; *Lucas*, 7 Broadway, Westminster. — *Overton*, 3a Victoria Buildings, opposite Victoria Station (fish dinners).

Near HYDE PARK CORNER: — **Hans Crescent Hotel* (p. 10), with winter-garden and music.

In PICCADILLY, REGENT STREET, and the vicinity: —

**Prince's Restaurant*, one of the handsomest and most fashionable restaurants in London, L. 4s. 6d., S. 5s., D. à la carte (good orchestra).

The Criterion (Spies and Pond), Regent Circus, Piccadilly, adorned with decorative paintings by eminent artists; theatre, see p. 66. — Table-d'hôte D. in the Grand Hall 3s. 9d., in the W. Room 5s., in the E. Room 10s. 6d., accompanied by music; dinner from the joint 2s. 6d. Grill-room, café, and American bar, etc.

**Trocadero*, corner of Great Windmill St. and Shaftesbury Avenue, handsomely fitted up, D. 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., wine table-d'hôte 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., also à la carte; music during dinner.

Piccadilly Restaurant, in the building of the Pavilion Music Hall, Piccadilly Circus (Munich beer on draught).

Sister's Luncheon and Tea Rooms, 212 Piccadilly.

Monico's, 19 Shaftesbury Avenue, with restaurant, grill-room, café, luncheon-bar, and concert-room (see p. 70), D. 5s.

**Berkeley Hotel*, 77 Piccadilly, with good French cuisine; L. 4-5s., D. 7s. 6d.-10s. 6d.; also à la carte; no suppers served.

Walsingham House, 152 Piccadilly, see p. 9.

Avondale, 68 A Piccadilly, see p. 9.

**The Burlington* (*Blanchard's*), 169 Regent Street, corner of New Burlington Street; dinners on first and second floors, ground-floor reserved for luncheons. Ladies' rooms. Dinners at 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; also à la carte.

Formaggia (Ital.), 109 Regent Street.

**Kühn* (*Alcock*), 21 Hanover Street (café downstairs, p. 19).

**Verrey*, 229 Regent Street, French cuisine (bouillabaisse to order); open on Sun. evenings.

**Grand Café Royal*, 68 Regent Street; French dinner 5s.

**Blanchard's Restaurant*, 1-7 Beak Street, Regent Street (ladies not after 5 p.m.); dinner 2s. 6d.-5s. or à la carte. Good wines.

Old Blue Posts, 13 Cork Street, dinner from the joint 2s. 6d.

In and near OXFORD STREET and HOLBORN: —

**The Pamphilon*, 17 Argyll Street, Oxford Street, near Regent Circus, with ladies' rooms; unpretending, moderate charges.

**Pagani*, 44 & 48 Great Portland Street, with the interesting Artists' Room upstairs, containing drawings and autographs by artists and actors (reserved for private parties); good coffee.

Circus Restaurant (*Gianella*), 215 Oxford Street, near Regent Circus; *Star and Garter* (*Pecorini*), 98 New Oxford Street. —

Busard (pastry-cook), 197 Oxford Street (recommended for ladies).

**Frascati*, 26-32 Oxford Street, a large and handsome establishment, with winter-garden, café, and grill-room; D. 5s.

**Torino*, 45 Oxford St., D. 2s. 6d., L. 1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.

The Horseshoe, 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, not far from the British Museum, luncheon-bar, grill-room, and dining-rooms; table-d'hôte 5.30 to 8.30 p.m., 2s. 6d.

Vienna Café (see p. 19), near the British Museum.

Inns of Court Restaurant, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, N. side.

The Holborn Restaurant, 218 High Holborn, an extensive and elaborately adorned establishment, with grill-room, luncheon-buffets, etc.; table-d'hôte at separate tables in the Grand Saloon from 5.30 to 9 p.m., with music, 3s. 9d.; L. 2s. 6d.

**City of New York*, Hand Court, Holborn, handsomely fitted up.

The Radnor, 78 Chancery Lane and 311-312 High Holborn.

**Spier's and Pond's Buffet*, Holborn Viaduct Station.

Table-d'hôte at the *First Avenue Hotel* (p. 11) from 5.30 to 8.30 p.m., 5s.; also restaurant, grill-room, and luncheon-buffet.

**Hotel Great Central*, see p. 10.

Table-d'hôte at the *Midland Grand Hotel* (p. 11).

Veglio, 814 Euston Road, near the end of Tottenham Court Road.

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4. RESTAURANTS.

Restaurants in the City.

In FLEET STREET: —

The Cock, 22 Fleet Street (chops, steaks, kidneys; good stout); with the fittings of the Old Cock Tavern, pulled down in 1886.

**The Rainbow*, 15 Fleet Street (good wines); dinner from the joint, chops, steaks, etc.

Old Cheshire Cheese, 16 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street (steak and chop house; beefsteak pudding on Wednesdays, 2s.). Comp. p. 173).

Near St. PAUL's: — *Spiers and Pond's Restaurant*, Ludgate Hill Station.

Salutation Restaurant, 17 Newgate Street.

Grand Restaurant de Paris (Schüller), 74 Ludgate Hill, table-d'hôte from 5 to 9, with $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of claret, 3s. 6d.

Slater's, 72 Aldersgate Street; *Thomas's, Shannon's*, two chop-houses in Maidenhead Court, Aldersgate Street.

Near the BANK: —

The Palmerston, 34 Old Broad Street. — **Auction Mart* (Spiers & Pond), Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury. — *Charley's Fish Shop* (snacks of fish), 20 Coleman St.

In Gresham Street: — *The Castle* (No. 40); *Guildhall Tavern* (Nos. 81-83).

Rittermann (Herrmann), 41 and 42 London Wall.

Goldstein ('kosher' cooking), 5 Blomfield Street, London Wall.

In Cheapside: — *Read's* (No. 94), moderate charges; *Queen Anne* (No. 27); *Sweeting's* (No. 158; fish).

Mullen's Hotel Restaurant, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside (luncheon 2s.).

City Restaurant, 34 Milk Street (table-d'hôte 12-3, 1s. 3d.).

In the Poultry: — **Pimm's* (Nos. 3, 4, 5).

In Bucklersbury, near the Mansion House: *Lake & Turner* (No. 21), moderate.

Spiers and Pond's Buffet, Mansion House (Metropolitan) Station.

The Bay Tree, 33 St. Swithin's Lane. — *Windmill*, 151 Cannon Street.

In or near Cornhill: — *Birch's (Ring & Brymer)*, 15 Cornhill, the principal purveyors to civic feasts; *Baker's*, 1 Change Alley, a well-known chop-house.

In Gracechurch Street: *The Grasshopper* (No. 13); *Half Moon* (No. 88); *Woolpack* (No. 4, and 6 St. Peter's Alley).

Ship and Turtle, 123 Leadenhall Street, noted for its turtle.

**London Tavern*, formerly *King's Head*, 53 Fenchurch Street. Queen Elizabeth here took her first meal after her liberation from the Tower.

**Crosby Hall* (p. 142), 32 Bishopsgate Within (waitresses).

These last two are very handsomely fitted up and contain smoking and chess rooms.

Ye Olde Four Swans, 82 Bishopsgate Street Within.
Great Eastern Hotel Restaurant, at the corner of Liverpool Street and Bishopsgate Within.

The George, 86 Fenchurch Street.

Three Nuns, 10 Aldgate High Street, adjoining Aldgate Metropolitan Station.

New Corn Exchange Restaurant, 58 Mark Lane, near the Tower.

Waiters in restaurants expect a gratuity of about 1d. for every shilling of the bill, but 6d. per person is the most that need ever be given. If a charge is made in the bill for attendance, the visitor is not bound to give anything additional, though even in this case it is customary to give the waiter a trifle for himself.

Among the chief VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS in London are the *St. George's Café*, 37 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; *Forster & Hazel*, 8 Queen St., Cheapside, and 100 Bishopsgate Within; *Ideal Café*, 185 Tottenham Court Road; *Central*, 16 St. Bride's Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; *Garden*, 24 Jewin Street, E.C.; *Alpha*, 23 Oxford Street.

Oyster Shops.

**Scott (Edwin)*, 18 Coventry Street, exactly opposite the Haymarket (also steaks); *Blue Posts*, 14 Rupert Street (American specialties, clams, etc.; also grill), these two in the evening for gentlemen only; *Lunn*, 357 Strand; *Pimm*, 3 Poultry, City; *Sweeting*, 158 Cheapside and 70 Fleet Street, City; **Lightfoot*, 3 Arthur Street East and 22 Lime Street, City.

The charge for a dozen oysters is usually from 2s. to 4s. 6d., according to the season and the rank of the house. Small lobster 1s. 6d.; larger lobster 2s. 6d. and upwards. Snacks of fish 2-6d. Oysters, like pork, are supposed to be out of season in the months that have no R in their name, i.e. those of summer.

5. Cafés. Tea Rooms. Confectioners. Billiard Rooms. Chess.

Cafés at the West End.

Gatti's Café, 436 Strand, good ices (also a restaurant, p. 15); *Carlo Gatti*, Villiers Street, Strand; *Grand Café Royal*, 68 Regent Street (restaurant, p. 17); **Kühn*, 21 Hanover Street, Regent Street (restaurant, p. 17); *Verrey*, corner of Regent Street and Hanover Street, noted for ices (restaurant, p. 17); *Gunter*, 15 Lowndes Street and 23 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square; *Simpson's Cigar Divan*, 101-108 Strand, second floor, café for gentlemen; *Gentlemen's Café*, Criterion (p. 18); *Monico*, 19 Shaftesbury Avenue (p. 18); *Frascati*, 82 Oxford St. (restaurant, p. 17); **Vienna Café*, corner of Oxford Street and Hart Street, near the British Museum (also restaurant); *Brasserie de l'Europe*, Leicester Square (p. 15); *Appenrodt's Vienna Café*, 8 New Coventry Street, Leicester Square.

Cafés in the City.

Peele's, 177 Fleet Street; *White*, 16 Ludgate Hill; *Café de Paris*, 74 Ludgate Hill; *Karo* (library, chess, etc.), 139 Cannon Street; *Collard's Café Nero*, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street. The shops of *Ye Mecca Company*, in the City, are much frequented in the afternoon for coffee.

Tea Rooms.

Mrs. Robertson, 161 New Bond Street; *Ladies Own Tea Association*, 90 New Bond Street; *Bungalow*, 21 Conduit Street, W.; *Callard*, 65 Regent Street; *Fuller's*, 358 Strand and 31 Kensington High Street; also *Busارد's* and other confectioners' (see below); and the numerous shops (often crowded), in the principal thoroughfares, of *Lyons & Co.*, *Slater*, and the *Aërated Bread Co.* Light luncheon may be obtained at most of these.

Confectioners.

Charbonnel & Walker, 173 New Bond Street; *Bonthon*, 50-52 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street; *Duclos*, 2 Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street; *Blatchley*, 167; *Busارد*, 197, both in Oxford Street; *Fuller*, 206 Regent Street, 368 Strand, 31 Kensington High Street, 28 St. Swithin's Lane, City, 113 Victoria Street, S.W., and 131 Queen's Road, Bayswater (American confectionery); *Beadell*, 8 Vere Street; *Gunter & Co.*, 7 Berkeley Square (good ices).

Billiard Rooms.

Bennett, 94 New Bond Street; *Roberts*, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; *Peall*, Brighton Chambers, Denman Street, London Bridge; *Carlo Gatti*, Villiers Street; *Courtney*, 191 Piccadilly. Billiard-tables will also be found in almost every hotel and large restaurant or public house. The usual charge is 1s. per hour (1s. 6d. by gas-light), or 6d. per game of fifty. The chief matches are played at the Egyptian Hall (p. 68), the Argyll Billiard Hall, the Westminster Aquarium (p. 68), the Gaiety Restaurant (p. 15), and the rooms of the leading billiard-table makers, comfortable accommodation being provided in each case for spectators.

Chess.

Chess is played at the *London Tavern* (p. 18), *Crosby Hall* (p. 18), *Simpson's Divan*, 101 Strand (p. 19), *Gatti's Café*, 436 Strand (p. 19), and many other cafés. London contains numerous first-class chess-clubs, the chief being the *City of London Chess Club*, Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry, E.C.; the *Divan Chess Club*; and the *St. George's*, 87 St. James's Street, S.W.

6. Libraries, Reading Rooms, and Newspapers.

Public Libraries. London and its suburbs now contain upwards of fifty free public libraries, where visitors may freely enter and consult the books and magazines. They are open from 8, 9, or 10 a.m. to 9, 10, or 11 p.m., and many of them are also open on Sun. evening. All have free news-rooms, reading-rooms, and reference-libraries; but books are, as a rule, lent out only to residents of the district on a rate-payer's recommendation.

Some sort of an introduction is generally necessary for those who wish to use the books in the following great libraries, at which, however, no fees are charged.

British Museum Library, see p. 326; *Sion College Library*, on the Thames Embankment, 66,000 vols., the most valuable theological library in London, containing portraits of Laud and other bishops; *Dr. Williams' Library*, University Hall, Gordon Square, with 40,000 vols., containing a large collection of Puritan theology and fine portraits of Baxter and other divines; *Lambeth Palace Library*, p. 369; *Alton Library*, Wesleyan Conference Office, 2 Castle St., Finsbury, with a fine collection of Bibles and theological works (p. 132); *Guildhall Library*, p. 136; *Patent Office Library*, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, especially rich in scientific journals and transactions of learned societies (open free, 10-10).

Circulating Libraries. *Mudie's Select Library (Limited)*, 30-34 New Oxford Street, a gigantic establishment possessing hundreds of thousands of volumes (minimum quarterly subscription, 7s.); branches at 241 Brompton Road and 48 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. *W. H. Smith & Son*, 183 Strand, branch at 2 Arundel Street, W.C.; *London Library*, 14 St. James's Square, with 150,000 vols. (annual subs. 3*l.*, introduction by a member necessary); *London Institution Library*, Finsbury Circus, with 100,000 vols. (annual subs. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*); *Roland's*, 20 Berners Street, Oxford Street, for foreign books (300,000 vols.; monthly subs. 4*s.* 6*d.*, yearly 2*l.* 2*s.*); *Cawthorn*, 24 Cockspur St.; *Mitchell's Royal Library (Limited)*, 33 Old Bond St., 16 Gloucester Road, S.W., 5 Leadenhall St., and 7 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad St., E.C.; *Grosvenor Gallery Library*, 137 New Bond St.

Reading Rooms. Besides those at the free libraries (see above) the following reading-rooms, most of which are supplied with English and foreign newspapers, may be mentioned: *Anglo-American Exchange*, 3 Northumberland Avenue, also with American newspapers (4*s.* per month); *Colonial Institute*, Northumberland Avenue (subs. 1-2 guineas per annum; comp. p. 103); *Guildhall Free Library*; *Central News Agency*, 5 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus (adm. 2*d.*); *Walker*, Ludgate Circus Buildings (adm. 1*d.*); *Karo*, 139 Cannon Street; *Commissioners of Patents Library*, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; *Street's Colonial & General Newspaper Offices*, 30 Cornhill, 164 Piccadilly, and 5 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn; *Brown, Gould, & Co.*, 54 New Oxford Street (adm. 2*d.*).

6. NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers. About 570 newspapers are published in London and its environs. Among the principal morning papers are the *Times* (3d.), in political opinion nominally independent of party (printing-office, see p. 153); then the *Daily News* (1d.; a leading Liberal journal), *Daily Telegraph* (1d.), *Standard* (1d.; a strong Conservative organ), *Morning Post* (1d.; organ of the court and aristocracy), *Morning Advertiser* (1d.; the organ of the licensed victuallers), *Daily Chronicle* (1d.), *Financial News* (1d.), *Financial Times* (1d.), *Morning Leader* (1/2d.; Radical), and *Daily Express* (1/2d.). The *Daily Graphic* (1d.) is illustrated. The leading evening papers include the *Westminster Gazette* (1d.), the *Pall Mall Gazette* (1d.), the *St. James's Gazette* (1d.), *Evening Standard* (1d.), *Globe* (1d.; the oldest evening paper, dating from 1803), *Star* (1/2d.), and *Echo* (1/2d.). All of these are sold at the principal railway-stations, at newsmen's shops, and in the streets by newsboys. The oldest paper in the country is the *London Gazette*, the organ of the Government, established in 1642 and published twice weekly. The *City Press* (bi-weekly; 2d.) contains city and antiquarian notices; *London* (weekly; 1d.) and the *London Argus* (weekly; 1d.) also deal with local government topics. Among the favourite weekly journals are the comic paper *Punch* (3d.); the illustrated papers (6d. each), *Sphere*, *Graphic*, *Black and White*, *Illustrated London News*, *King*, *Sporting and Dramatic News*, *Sketch*, *Lady's Pictorial*, *Lady*, *Genlewoman*, and *Queen* (for ladies); and the superior literary journals and reviews, *Athenaeum*, *Academy*, *Outlook* (3d. each), *Spectator*, *Speaker*, *Saturday Review*, *Literature* (6d. each), *Londoner* (2d.), and *Review of the Week* (1d.). The *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Observer* (2d.), *Lloyd's News* (circulation of over 1,000,000), the *People*, *Reynold's*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Weekly Sun*, and the *Referee* (a sporting and theatrical organ) are Sunday papers. The *Guardian* (weekly; 6d.) is the chief organ of the Church of England, and the *Tablet* (weekly; 5d.) that of the Roman Catholics. *Truth*, *The World*, and *Vanity Fair* (6d. each) are mainly 'society' papers.

The *Field* (weekly; 6d.) is the principal journal of field-sports and other subjects interesting to the 'country gentleman'; and next is *Land and Water*, also weekly (6d.). The *Sportsman* (daily; 1d.), *Sporting Life* (daily; 1d.), and the *Sporting Times* (weekly; 2d.) are the chief organs of the racing public, and the *Era* (weekly; 6d.) and *Stage* (weekly; 2d.) of the theatrical world.

Science and Art Journals: *Journal of the Society of Arts* (6d.), *Nature* (6d.), *Knowledge*, *The Electrician* (weekly; 1d.), *Chemical News* (weekly; 4d.), *Inventors' Review* (monthly; 3d.). The *Lancet* (weekly; 7d.) and the *British Medical Journal* (6d.) are the leading medical papers. — *Journals and Transactions of the Geological, Astronomical, and other learned societies.*

Commercial and Professional Journals (weekly): The *Economist* (6d.), the leading commercial and financial authority; *Agricultural Gazette* (2d.); *Board of Trade Journal* (monthly; 6d.); *Farmer* (1d.); *Mark Lane Express* (2d.), mainly relied upon for market-prices; *Engineer*, *Engineering* (each 6d.), for mechanics, surveyors, and contractors; *Builder* (1d.), and *Builders' Journal* (1d.), devoted to building, designs, sanitation, and domestic comfort; *Architect* (1d.); *Colliery Guardian* (5d.); *Mining Journal* (6d.); *Car-*

deners' *Chronicle* (8d.); *Bullionist* (8d.); *Railway Times* (8d.); *Money Market Review* (8d.); *The Educational Times* (8d.) and *The Schoolmaster* (1-2d.), for teachers.

The *London American* (1d.; 151 Fleet Street) is a weekly American paper, published in London, while the *Canadian Gazette* (8d.) is a London weekly dealing with Canadian matters. Several of the leading American papers have representatives and advertising offices in London. The address of the *Associated Press* is 24 Old Jewry, E.C.

7. Baths.

(Those marked + are or include Turkish baths; those marked § have swimming basins.)

Hot and cold baths of various kinds may be obtained at the baths mentioned below at charges varying from 6d. upwards. The usual charge for a Turkish bath is 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; some establishments have reduced charges in the evening. The Public Baths, which are plainly but comfortably fitted up, were instituted chiefly for the working classes, who can obtain cold baths here for as low a price as 1d., from which the charges rise to 6d. or 8d. They are now to be found in every quarter of London, and many of them include swimming baths. Many of the private baths have most elegant appointments.

+ *Argyll Baths*, 10a Argyll Place, Regent Street.

+ *Belf's Baths*, 24 & 26 Basinghall Street, E.C.

+ *Bartholomew's Turkish Baths*, 23 Leicester Square, W.C.

§ *Bloomsbury and St. Giles Baths* (public), Endell Street.

+ *Charing Cross Baths*, Northumberland Avenue. For ladies, in Northumberland Passage, Craven Street. Adm. 3s. 6d., after 7 p.m. 2s.

Chelsea Baths, 171 King's Road, Chelsea.

§ *Crown Swimming Baths*, Kennington Oval; 6d.

+ *Earl's Court Baths*, 25 & Earl's Court Gardens, S.W.

+ *Edware Road Turkish Baths*, 16 Harrow Road.

+ *Electropathic and Turkish Baths*, 24 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

Faulkner's Baths, 26 Villiers Street, by Charing Cross Station; +50 Newgate Street, E.C.; & Panyer Alley, E.C.; at Fenchurch Street Station. These establishments, with lavatories, hair-cutting rooms, etc., are convenient for travellers arriving by railway.

+ *Haley's*, 182 and 184 Euston Road.

§ *Kensington Baths* (public), Lancaster Road, W.

+ *King's Cross Turkish Baths*, 9 Caledonian Road, King's Cross.

+ *London and Provincial Turkish Baths* ('The Hammam'), 76 Jermyn Street, bath 4s., after 7 p.m. 2s.

Metropolitan Baths, 89 Shepherdess Walk, City Road.

+ *Royal York Baths*, 54 York Terrace, Regent's Park.

§ *St. George's Baths* (public), 8 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, and 88 Buckingham Palace Road.

St. James's Baths (public), 14-18 Marshall Street, Golden Square.

§ *St. Margaret's Baths* (public), 84 Great Smith Street, Westminster.

St. Martin's Baths (public), Orange Street, Leicester Square.

§ *St. Marylebone Baths* (public), 181 Marylebone Road.

+ *Savoy Turkish Baths*, Savoy Street, Strand.

8. Shops, Bazaars, and Markets.

The Co-operative System.

Shops abound everywhere. In the business-quarters usually visited by strangers it is rare to see a house without shops on the groundfloor. Prices are almost invariably fixed, so that bargaining is unnecessary. Some of the most attractive shops are in Regent Street, Oxford Street, Piccadilly, Bond Street, the Strand, Fleet Street, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Ludgate Hill.

The following is a brief list of some of the best (and, in many cases, the dearest) shops in London; it is, however, to be observed that other excellent shops abound in all parts of London, in many cases no whit inferior to those here mentioned. Besides shops containing the articles usually purchased by travellers for their personal use, or as presents, we mention a few of the large depôts of famous English manufactures, such as cutlery, china, and water-colours.

ARTISTS' COLOURMEN: — *Ackermann*, 191 Regent Street (water colours); *Neuman*, 24 Soho Square; *Rowney & Co.*, 64 Oxford Street and 190 Piccadilly; *Winsor & Newton*, 37 Rathbone Place.

BOOKBINDERS: — *Riviére*, 33 Heddon Street, Regent Street; *Zachnsdorf*, 144 Shaftesbury Avenue, Cambridge Circus; *Kelly*, 7 Water Street, Strand; *Burn & Co.*, 36 Kirby St., E. C.; *Bookbinders' Co-operative Society*, 17 Bury Street, Bloomsbury, W. C.

BOOKSELLERS: — *Hatchards*, 187 Piccadilly; *Bumpus*, 350 Oxford Street; *Harrison & Sons*, 59 Pall Mall; *Griffith & Farran*, 35 Bow Street; *Burleigh*, 370 Oxford Street; *Stanford*, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross (maps, etc.); *Bain*, 1 Haymarket; *Bickers & Son*, 1 Leicester Square; *Gilbert & Field*, 67 Moorgate Street; *Stoneham*, 79 & 129 Cheapside, 129 Fenchurch Street, 39 Walbrook, etc.; *Sotheran & Co.*, 37 Piccadilly and 140 Strand; *Wilson*, 18 Gracechurch Street; *Dunn*, 23 Ludgate Hill and 41 Cheapside; *Cornish*, 297 High Holborn; *Jones & Evans*, 77 Queen St., Cheapside; *Kelly Law Book Co.*, Lincoln's Inn Gate, Carey Street; *Reeves & Turner*, 100 Chancery Lane; *Stevens*, 119 Chancery Lane (the last three for law-books). — **FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS:** *Dulau & Co.*, 37 Soho Square (general agents for Baedeker's Handbooks); *Williams & Norgate*, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; *Hachette*, 18 King William Street, West Strand; *Nutt*, 57 Long Acre; *Roques*, 97 New Oxford Street; *Poland*, 20 Berners Street; *Siegle*, 30 Lime Street; *Haus & Co.*, 2 Langham Place; *Luzac*, 46 Great Russell Street. — **SCAMMOND BOOKSELLERS:** *Quaritch* (many rare books), 15 Piccadilly; *Ellis & Elvey*, Bond Street; *Francis Edwards*, 83A High Street, Marylebone, W.; *Sotheran*, see above; *Stevens*, 39 Great Russell Street, W.C.; *Pickering & Chatto*, 66 Haymarket; *C. & A. Brown*, 13 Bishop's Road, Paddington.

CARPETS: — *Gregory & Co.*, 19 Old Cavendish Street, W.;

Hampton & Sons, 8-10 Pall Mall East; *Liberty*, 142 and 218 Regent Street; *Shoobred & Co.*, 150-162 Tottenham Court Road; *Maple*, 141-149 Tottenham Court Road; *Debenham & Freebody*, 27 Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square; *Marshall & Snelgrove*, 334-354 Oxford Street; *Cardinal & Harford* (Turkish carpets), 108 and 109 High Holborn; *Goodyer* (Oriental), 174 and 198 Regent Street; *Bontor & Co.*, 406 Oxford Street; *Treloar*, 68 Ludgate Hill.

CHEMISTS: — *Prichard*, 10 Vigo Street, Regent Street; *Cooper*, 66 Oxford Street; *Squire & Sons*, 413 Oxford Street; *Bell & Co.*, 225 Oxford Street; *Chalice*, 34 Villiers Street, Strand; *Corbyn, Stacey, & Co.*, 96 Leadenhall Street; *Pond*, 68 Fleet Street; *Nurthen & Co.*, 390 Strand; *Savory & Moore*, 143 New Bond Street; *Thomas*, 7 Upper St. Martin's Lane (moderate prices). — **HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS:** *Armbrecht, Nelson, & Co.*, 13 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.; *Heath & Co.*, 114 Ebury Street, S.W.; *Keene & Ashwell*, 74 New Bond Street, W.; *Leath & Ross*, 58 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, and 27 Old Jewry; *Crutenden*, 67 Wigmore Street; *Gould & Son*, 59 Moorgate Street, E.C.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Snow Hill Buildings, Holborn Viaduct, prepare portable drugs in the form of tabloids, which will be found exceedingly convenient by travellers. Their small and light pocket-cases contain a selection of the most useful remedies in this form. These tabloid drugs may be obtained of all chemists.

CHINA, see Glass.

CUTLERY: — *Asprey & Son*, 166 New Bond Street and 22 Albemarle Street; *Holtzapffel & Co.*, 64 Charing Cross; *Lund*, 56-57 Cornhill; *Mappin Brothers*, 66 Cheapside and 220 Regent Street; *Mappin & Webb*, 158-162 Oxford Street and 2 Queen Victoria Street; *Verinder*, 17A Ludgate Hill; *Rodgers & Sons*, 60 Holborn Viaduct; *Weiss & Son*, 287 Oxford Street. Travelling-bags, writing-cases, dispatch-boxes, etc., are also sold at most of these shops.

CYCLES: — *Swift Cycle Co., Humber & Co., Rudge-Whitworth, Singer*, all on Holborn Viaduct (Nos. 15, 32, 23, and 17); *Marriott Cycle Co.*, 71 Queen Street, E.C.; *Quadrant Cycle Co.*, 119 Newgate Street, E.C.; *Bayliss*, 103 Newgate Street; and many others.

DENTISTS: — *A. A. Goldsmith* (American), 53 Harley Street, W.; *K. A. Davenport* (Amer.), 7 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square; *G. H. Jones*, 57 Great Russell Street; *Coffin* (Amer.), 94 Cornwall Gardens; *Pierrepont*, 2 Cockspur Street, W.; *Spokes*, 4 Portland Place, W.; *Duncan*, 9 Charles Street, St. James's, W.; *Gabriel*, 7 Portland Place; *Milliken* (Amer.), 23 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square; *Flemming*, 41 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.; *R. C. Moritz*, 130 Cromwell Road, S.W. (the last two somewhat less expensive).

DRAPERS: — *Marshall & Snelgrove*, 334-354 Oxford Street; *Lewis & Allenby*, 193-197 Regent Street; *Russell & Allen*, 17 Old Bond Street; *Liberty* (Oriental fabrics), 142 and 218 Regent Street; *Goodyer* (Oriental goods), 174 and 198 Regent Street; *Howell*,

8. SHOPS.

James, & Co., 5 Regent Street; *Debenham & Freebody*, 27-33 Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.; *Owen*, 12A Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.; *Jay* (mourning warehouse), 243-253 Regent Street; *Redmayne & Co.*, 19 New Bond Street; *Shoobred & Co.*, 151-158 Tottenham Court Road, W.C.; *Swan & Edgar (Waterloo House)*, 39-53 Quadrant, Regent Street, and 9-12 Piccadilly; *Peter Robinson*, 216-226 Oxford Street and 256-262 Regent Street; *Derry & Toms*, 99-119 Kensington High Street; *Capper*, 63 Gracechurch Street, City; *Dickins & Jones*, 232 Regent Street; *Robinson & Cleaver* (Irish linen), 170 Regent Street; *Walpole Brothers* (Irish linen), 89 New Bond Street; *Whiteley*, 31-55 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.; *Hitchcock & Co.*, 69-74 St Paul's Churchyard, City; *Wattis & Co.*, 7 Holborn Circus, E.C.; *Evans*, 292-320 Oxford Street; *Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co.*, 85 Cheapside, E.C., 156 Victoria Street, S.W., 30 Sloane Street, S.W., 456 Strand, W.C., and 126 Regent Street, W.

DRESSMAKERS: — *Viola*, 27 Albemarle Street, W.; *Liberty* (art costumes), 142 and 218 Regent Street; *Mme. Swaabe*, 9 New Burlington Street, W.; *Durrant*, 116 New Bond Street; *Régy*, 39 Baker Street, W.; *Mrs. Nettleship*, 58 Wigmore St.; *Carey & Wall*, 3 Brook Street, Hanover Square, W. See also Drapers and Ladies' Tailors.

DRY GOODS, see Drapers.

ENGRAVINGS: — *Colnaghi & Co.*, 13 and 14 Pall Mall East; *Grasset*, 6 Pall Mall; *Boussod, Valadon, & Co.* (successors of *Goupil & Co.*), 5 Regent Street, Pall Mall, and 10 Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.; *Maclean*, 7 Haymarket and 5 St. James's Street; *Tooth*, 5 Haymarket; *Lefèvre*, 1a King Street, St. James's Square; *Ackermann*, 191 Regent Street; *Leggatt*, 62 Cheapside; *Agnew & Son*, 39b Old Bond Street; *Deighton*, 4 Grand Hôtel Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

FURNITURE: — *Liberty*, 142 and 218 Regent Street; *Smee & Cobay*, 139 New Bond Street; *Gillow*, 406 Oxford Street; *Storey*, 49-53 Kensington High Street; *Shoobred*, 150-162, *Maple*, 141-149 Tottenham Court Road; *Cooper*, 8 Great Pulteney Street; *Graham & Biddle*, 463 Oxford Street; *Hampton & Sons*, 8-10 Pall Mall East; *Waring & Son*, 175-181 Oxford Street; *Goodyer* (Oriental goods), 198 Regent Street.

FURRIES: — *Imperial Fur Store (Victory)*, 162 Regent Street; *International Fur Store*, 163 Regent Street; *Jeffs & Harris*, 244 Regent Street; *Ince*, 156, *Marshall & Snelgrave*, 334-354, *Poland*, 190, *Peter Robinson*, 216-226, all in Oxford Street; *Russ*, 70 New Bond Street; *Debenham & Freebody*, 38 Wigmore Street.

GAMES, REQUISITES FOR: — *Winden & Co.*, 21 Cranbourn Street, W.C.; *Feltham & Co.*, 47 Wilson Street, Finsbury Square; *Ayres*, 111 Aldersgate Street, E.C.; *Hovenden*, 30 Berners Street, W., and 56 City Road, E.C.; *Park* (golf), 115 Cannon Street, E.C.; *Tate*, 18 Princes Street, Cavendish Square (tennis rackets); *Slasenger*,

Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.; *Holden*, 10 Upper Baker Street, N.W. (tennis rackets); *Jaques*, 102 Hatton Garden, E.C.; *Lilly-white*, 24 Haymarket, W., and 2 Newington Causeway, S.E.; *Piggott*, 117 Cheapside, E.C.; *Perkins & Götto*, 54-62 Oxford Street.

GLASS AND PORCELAIN: — *Phillips*, 175 Oxford Street; *Copeland & Sons*, 12 Charterhouse Street; *Morlock & Sons*, 466 Oxford Street; *Daniell & Co.*, 42 Wigmore Street; *Pellatt & Co.*, 21 Northumberland Avenue; *Standish*, 58 Baker Street; *Osler*, 100 Oxford Street; *Goode*, 17-21 South Audley Street; *Green*, 107 Queen Victoria Street; *Venice and Murano Glass Co.*, 30 St. James's Street; *Salviati*, 213 Regent Street (mosaics).

GLOVES: — *Dent*, *Allcroft, & Co.* (celebrated firm, wholesale only; Dent's gloves are obtainable at all the retail shops), 97-99 Wood Street, E.O.; *Wheeler*, 16 Poultry and 8 Queen Victoria Street, City; *Pemberthy*, 390 Oxford Street (French gloves); *Jugla*, 4 Prince's Buildings, Coventry Street, W.; *Swears & Wells*, 190 Regent Street; *London Glove Co.*, 83 New Bond Street (1st floor) and 45a Cheapside. Also at all the haberdashers' and hosiers' shops.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS: — *Gass & Co.*, 166 Regent Street; *Garrard & Co.*, 25 Haymarket; *Lambert & Co.*, 10-12 Coventry Street, Haymarket; *Hancocks & Co.*, 38 and 39 Bruton Street and 152 New Bond Street; *Hunt & Roskell*, 156 New Bond Street; *Streeter & Co.*, 18 New Bond Street; *Tiffany*, 221 Regent Street; *Elkington & Co.*, 22 Regent Street and 42 Moorgate Street (electro-plate); *Pucker*, 76 Regent Street; *Mrs. Newman*, 10 Savile Row, W.; *Goldsmiths' & Silversmiths' Co.*, 112 Regent Street; *Watherston & Son*, 12 Pall Mall East; *Liberty and Goodyer* (Oriental jewelry), see under Drapers.

GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS: — *Westley Richards*, *Lancaster*, 178 and 161 New Bond Street; *Rigby & Co.*, 72 St. James's Street; *Purdey*, *Audley House*, South Audley Street; *Grant*, 67a St. James's Street; *Jeffery & Co.*, 60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; *Reilly*, 277 Oxford Street; *Winchester Repeating Arms Co.*, 114 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; *Colt's Fire Arms Company*, 26 Glasshouse Street, W.

HATTERS: — *Lincoln & Bennett*, 40 Piccadilly; *Heath*, 105-109 Oxford Street and 47 Cornhill; *Cater & Co.*, 88 St. James's Street; *Christy & Co.*, 35 Gracechurch Street, City; *Woodrow*, 42 Cornhill and 46 Piccadilly; *Truefitt*, 13 Old Bond Street and 20 Burlington Arcade; *Scotts*, 1 Old Bond Street; *Preedy*, 12a Regent Street. — **LADIES' HATTERS:** — *Mrs. Heath*, 24 St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.; *Fletcher & Lockwood*, 36 South Audley Street; *Lincoln & Bennett*, 8 Sackville Street, W.; *Henry Heath*, see above. Comp. Milliners.

HOSIERS AND SHIRTMAKERS: — *Hamilton Shirt Making Society*, 41 Poland Street, W.; *Poole & Lord*, 822 Oxford Street; *Hope Brothers*, 44 Ludgate Hill, E.C.; 35 Poultry, E.C.; 223 and 281 High Holborn, W.C.; 84 Regent Street, W.; etc.; *Capper, Son,*

& Co., 29 Regent Street; **Harborous**, 6 New Bond Street, W.—
Ladies' Hosiery, etc.: **Penberthy**, 390 Oxford Street; **Edmonds, Orr, & Co.** (also children's outfitters), 47 Wigmore Street.

LACE: — **Haywards**, 11 Old Bond Street; **Steinmann**, 185 Piccadilly; **Marshall & Snelgrove**, 334-354 Oxford Street; **Dickins & Jones**, 232 Regent Street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING: — **Mrs. Addley-Bourne**, 174 Sloane Street; **Suears & Wells** (children), 190 Oxford Street.

LEATHER Goods (dressing-cases, dispatch-boxes, etc.): — **Fisher**, 188 Strand; **John Pound & Co.**, 67 Piccadilly, 211 Regent Street, 378 Strand, and 177 Tottenham Court Road; **Leuchars**, 38 Piccadilly; **Thornhill & Co.**, 144 New Bond Street. Comp. Cutlery and Trunk Makers.

MAP SELLERS (also guidebooks, etc.): — **E. Stanford** (agent for the Ordnance Survey Maps), 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; **C. Smith & Son**, 63 Charing Cross; **Bacon & Co.**, 127 Strand; **Philip & Sons**, 32 Fleet Street.

MILLINERS: — **Michard**, 2 Hanover Square; **Worth et Cie.**, 56 Brook Street; **Colman**, 172 Regent Street; **Louise**, 210 and 266 Regent St.; **Pauline**, 259 Regent St.; **Maison Nouvelle**, Oxford Circus, 237 Regent Street, 85 Kensington High Street, and 9 Brompton Road, S.W.; **Durrant**, 116 New Bond Street; **White**, 63 Jermyn Street; **Maison de Crom**, 41 Chester Square, S.W.

MUSIC SELLERS: — **Boosey & Co.**, 295 Regent Street; **Chappell & Co.**, 49-52 New Bond Street; **Cocks & Co.**, 6 New Burlington Street; **Cramer & Co.**, 207 Regent Street, W., and 40 Moorgate Street, E.C.; **Novello & Co.**, 1 Berners Street, Oxford Street; **Breitkopf & Haertel**, 54 Great Marlborough Street; **Hammond & Co.**, 5 Vigo Street, Regent Street; **Meteler & Co.**, 40-43 Great Marlborough Street; **Augener**, 199 Regent Street and 22 Newgate Street, E.C.; **Keith, Prowse, & Co.**, 48 Cheapside, E.C., Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C., 48 Victoria Street, S.W., First Avenue Hôtel Buildings, High Holborn, W.C., 148 Fenchurch Street, E.C., and 167 New Bond Street, W.; **Woolhouse**, 174 Wardour Street, W.

OPTICIANS: — **Elliott Brothers**, 101 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; **Dollmeyer**, 25 Newman Street, W.; **Negretti & Zambra**, 38 Holborn Viaduct, 45 Cornhill, and 122 Regent Street; **Callaghan**, 23a New Bond Street; **Dollond & Co.**, 35 Ludgate Hill and 62 Old Broad Street, E.C., and 5 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.; **Cox**, 98 Newgate Street.

PERFUMERS: — **Atkinson**, 24 Old Bond Street; **Piesse & Lubin**, 2 New Bond Street; **Rimmel**, 96 Strand, 180 Regent Street, and 64 Cheapside; **Beidensack**, 18 Greek Street, Soho (wholesale); **Bayley**, 94 St. Martin's Lane.

PHOTOGRAPHERS: — **Mendelsohn**, 14 Cambridge Crescent, Nettling Hill Gate, W.; **Cameron**, 31 George Street, Hanover Square; **Holger**, 9 Pembroke Square, Kensington, W. (sitters on Monday)

only, pictures on other days); *Mayall & Co. (Barraud)*, 126 Piccadilly, W.; *Barrauds*, 263 Oxford Street, W.; *Elliot & Fry*, 55 Baker Street, W.; *Ellis & Walery*, 51 Baker Street, N.W.; *Fradelle & Young*, 283 Regent Street; *London Stereoscopic Co.*, 106 Regent Street, W., and 54 Cheapside, E.C.; *Lyddell Sawyer*, 230 Regent Street; *Van der Weyde*, 182 Regent Street; *Fall*, 9 Baker Street (children).

PHOTOGRAPH SELLERS: — *Autotype Fine Art Gallery*, 74 New Oxford Street; *Mansell*, 405 Oxford Street; *London Stereoscopic Company*, 54 Cheapside and 108 Regent Street; *Spooner*, 379 Strand; *Erdmann & Schanz*, 116 Bedford Hill, Balham Junction, S.W. (photographs of persons, pictures, or places sent on view; catalogue sent on application); *Photocrom Co.*, 121 Cheapside; *Hansstaengel*, 16 Pall Mall East; *Deighton*, 4 Grand Hôtel Buildings, Trafalgar Square. —

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS: *Fallowfield*, 140 Charing Cross Road; *Marion*, 22 Soho Square; *Kodak Limited*, 115 Oxford Street, 171 Regent Street, and 60 Cheapside; *Negretti & Zambra*, 38 Holborn Viaduct, 45 Cornhill, and 122 Regent Street; *Piggott*, 117 Cheapside.

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS: — *Broadwood & Sons*, 33 Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square; *Collard & Collard*, 16 Grosvenor Street, 26 Cheapside, and Oval Road, Regent's Park; *Erard*, 18 Great Marlborough Street; *Bechstein*, *Blüthner*, *Brinsmead*, *Ibach*, 40, 7, 18, and 54 Wigmore Street, W.; *Hopkinson*, 34 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.; *Pleyell*, *Wolff*, & Co., 79 Baker Street; *Steinway*, 15 Lower Seymour Street, W.

PRESERVEs, etc. (Italian Warehouses): — *Crosse & Blackwell*, 20 and 21 Soho Square and 77 Dean Street (noted firm for pickles; wholesale); *Fortnum, Mason, & Co.*, 181-183 Piccadilly; *Morel Brothers*, 210 Piccadilly; *Jackson*, 172 Piccadilly (American groceries and canned goods); *Cadbury, Pratt, & Co.*, 24 New Bond Street; *Stembridge* (Indian condiments), 18 Green St., Leicester Square.

PRINTSELLERS, see Engravings.

SHOEMAKERS. For gentlemen: — *Thierry*, 70 Regent Street; *Deroy*, 74 Regent Street and 7 Air Street, W.; *Dowie & Marshall*, 455 Strand; *Fuchs*, 54 Conduit Street; *Bowley & Co.*, 53 Charing Cross; *Parker*, 145 Oxford Street; *Peal*, 487 Oxford Street; *Medwin*, 41 Sackville Street and 67 St. James's Street; *Hoby*, 20 Pall Mall; *Tuczek*, 39 Old Bond Street; *Waukenphast*, 60 Haymarket and 37 King William Street, E.C.; *Francis*, 40 Maddox Street; *Holden Brothers* ('nature true boots), 223½ Regent Street; *Manfield & Son*, 376 Strand, 307 High Holborn, 228 Piccadilly, 67 Cheapside, etc.; *American Shoe Co.*, 169 Regent Street, 373 Strand, and 113 Westbourne Grove; *Lilley & Skinner*, 275 High Holborn, 63 Westbourne Grove, etc. — For ladies: — *Hook, Knowles, & Co.*, 65 New Bond Street (also for gentlemen); *Bird*, 180 Oxford Street; *Gundry & Sons*, 187 Regent Street; *Thierry & Sons*, 292 Regent Street; *Thierry*, 70 Regent Street; *Yapp*, 200 Sloane Street.

SILK MERCHANTS, see Drapers.

STATIONERS: — *Macmichael*, 42 South Audley Street; *Parkins & Gotto*, 54-62 Oxford Street; *Webster & Co.*, 60 Piccadilly; *Waterlow & Co.*, 49 Parliament Street, S.W., and 52 New Broad Street, E.C.; *Spiers & Pond*, 35 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.

TAILORS: — *Poole & Co.*, 36-39 Savile Row, Regent Street (introduction from former customer required); *Henry Walker*, 47 Albemarle Street (ready-money tailor, moderate charges); *E. George*, 87 Regent Street; *Miles*, 4 Sackville Street; *Parfitt, Roberts, & Parfitt*, 75 Jermyn Street; *Kerelake & Co.*, 12 Hanover Street, Hanover Square; *Badford, Jones, & Co.*, 32 George Street, Hanover Square; *Blamey & Co.*, 62 Charing Cross; *Ralph & Norton*, 150 Strand; *Meyer & Mortimer*, 36 Conduit Street; *Brown, Son, & Long*, 11 Princes Street, Hanover Square; *Stohwasser & Co.*, 39 Conduit Street; *Stutz, Papé, & Son*, 10 Clifford Street; *Phillips & Son*, 58 Regent Street; *Hoare & Sons*, 251 High Holborn; *Lionel*, 14 Sloane Street; *J. W. Doré*, 31 St. James's Street; *West End Clothiers Co.* (ready money), 171 Strand, 66 Regent Street, 37 Ludgate Hill, and other addresses; *Wray & Roby*, 78 Queen Street, Cheapside; *Henry Keen*, 114 High Holborn; *Piggott*, 117 Cheapside and Milk Street (also general outfitter); *Samuel Brothers*, 65 Ludgate Hill, E.C. (boys' outfitters, etc.); *Jaeger Sanitary Woollen System Co.*, 42 Conduit Street, W. — **CLERICAL TAILORS:** *Pratt*, 22 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden; *Scary*, 13 New Oxford Street. — **LADIES' TAILORS:** *Redfern*, 26 Conduit Street; *Goodman & Davis*, 200 Oxford Street; *Fisher, Nicoll*, Regent Street, Nos. 217 and 114-120; *Phillips & Son*, 58 Regent Street; *Scott Adie* (Scotch goods), 115 Regent Street; *Pile*, 288 Regent Street. — Ready-made clothes may be obtained very cheaply in numerous large shops (prices usually affixed).

TRADE MERCHANTS: — *Ridgways*, 6 and 7 King William Street, City, and 182 Oxford Street; *Twining & Co.*, 216 Strand; *Dakin & Co.*, 1 St. Paul's Churchyard and 14 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street; *Law*, 102 & 104 New Oxford Street; *Cooper, Cooper, & Co.*, 71 Tooley Street, 268 Oxford Circus, and 35 Strand; *Barber*, 274 Oxford Circus and 102 Westbourne Grove.

TORACCONIERS: — *Cigar Diora*, 102 Strand; *Carreras*, 7 Wardour Street (sellers of the Craven mixture, said to be the 'Arcadia' of 'My Lady Nicotine'); *Fribourg & Treyer*, 34 Haymarket and 3 Leadenhall Street; *Ponder*, 48 Strand; *Benson*, 40 St. James's Street; *Benson & Hedges*, 13 Old Bond Street; *Carlin*, 189 Regent Street; *Wolf, Phillips, & Co.*, 18 Great Portland Street, W.; *Amber & Co.*, 238 and 536 Oxford Street, 52 Regent Street, 2 Coventry Street, and 6 Charing Cross.

Toys: — *Burlington Arcade*, Piccadilly; *Louther Arcade*, Strand; *Kindergarten Emporium*, 57 Berners Street; *Mrs. Peck* (dolls), 131 Regent Street; *Morrell*, 368 Oxford Street; *Parkins & Gotto*, 54-62 Oxford Street; *Jacques*, 102 Hatton Garden, E.C.; *Hanley*, 64 Regent Street, 512 Oxford Street, and 230 High Holborn.

TRUNK MAKERS: — *Allen*, 37 Strand; *Asprey & Son*, 166 New Bond Street and 22 Albemarle Street; *Drew*, 33 Piccadilly Circus, W., and 156 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; *Southgate*, 75 and 76 Watling Street. — (Strangers should be on their guard against the temptation of purchasing trunks and portmanteaus in inferior leather marked 'second hand' — a common form of fraud in houses of a lower class.)

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS: — *Sangster & Co.*, 75 Fleet Street, 140 Regent Street, and 10 Royal Exchange; *Martin*, 64-65 Burlington Arcade; *Brigg*, 23 St. James's Street; *Smith*, 57 New Oxford Street, W.C., and 1 Savile Place, Regent Street, W.

UPHOLSTERS, see Furniture.

WATCHMAKERS: — *Bennett*, 65 Cheapside; *Barraud & Lunds*, 14 Bishopsgate Within, E.C.; *Benson*, 25 Old Bond Street and 62 and 64 Ludgate Hill; *E. Dent & Co.*, 61 Strand; *M. F. Dent & Co.*, 33 Cockspur Street, S.W.; *Chas. Frodsham & Co.*, 115 New Bond Street, W.; *G. E. Frodsham & Co.*, 31 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

WATERPROOF Goods: — *Mathews & Son*, 58 Charing Cross; *Cording & Co.*, 19 Piccadilly; *George Cording*, 125 Regent Street and 28 Cockspur Street; *Walkley*, 5 Strand; *Piggott*, 117 Cheapside; *Cow*, 46 Cheapside.

WINE MERCHANTS. — There are about 2500 wine merchants in London, most of whom can supply fairly good wine at reasonable prices. Visitors who occupy private apartments should procure their wine from a dealer. The wines at hotels are generally dear and indifferent. The following are good houses: — *Cockburn & Co.* (established 1796; specialty, Scotch whiskey), 8 Lime Street, City; *Hedges & Butler*, 155 Regent Street; *Gilbey*, Pantheon, 173 Oxford Street, besides other offices (with an extensive trade in low-priced wines); *Fortnum & Mason*, 181-183 Piccadilly; *Carbonell & Co.*, 182 Regent Street; *G. Tanqueray & Co.*, 5 Pall Mall East; *Basil Woodd & Sons*, 34 New Bond Street; *Morel Bros. & Cobbett*, 210 Piccadilly, 18 Pall Mall, and 39 Whitcomb Street; *Hatch, Mansfield, & Co.*, 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.; *Payne & Sons*, 61 St. James's Street; *Domecq*, 6 Great Tower Street, E.C. — The *Victoria Wine Co.* (head office, 6 Osborn Street, E., with about 90 branch-offices in London and its suburbs) does a large business in moderate-priced wines, from single bottles upwards. — Most of the best-known continental wine-firms have agencies in London, the addressees of which may be ascertained from the Post Office Directory. Claret and other wines may also be obtained from most of the grocers.

Bazaars. These emporiums afford pleasant covered walks between rows of shops abundantly stocked with all kinds of attractive and useful articles. The most important are the *Royal Arcade*, 8 Old Bond Street; *Opera Colonnade*, Haymarket; *Burlington Arcade*, Piccadilly; *Ludgate or Imperial Arcade*, Ludgate Circus; *Baker Street Bazaar*, 58 Baker Street; *Soho Bazaar*, 58 Oxford

Street; *Lowther Arcade*, Strand (chiefly for toys and other articles at moderate prices).

Markets. The immense market traffic of London is among the most impressive sights of the Metropolis, and one with which no stranger should fail to make himself acquainted. The chief markets are held at early hours of the morning, when they are visited by vast crowds hastening to supply their commissariat for the day.

The chief *Vegetable, Fruit, and Flower Market* is *Covent Garden* (p. 232). The best time to visit this market is about sunrise.

Billingsgate (p. 149), the great fish-market, as interesting in its way as *Covent Garden*, though pervaded by far less pleasant odours, is situated in Lower Thames Street, City, near London Bridge. The market commences daily at 5 a. m.

At *Smithfield* (Pl. R, 36), to the N. of Newgate Street, City, are the *Central Meat, Poultry, and Fish Markets*, the chief centres of the food-supply of London. In *Farringdon Road*, close by, is the new *Farringdon Vegetable Market*. Comp. p. 128.

The *Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Pl. B, 25, 29), *Copenhagen Fields*, between *Islington* and *Camden Town*, is the largest in the world, covering 30 acres of ground and accommodating 8-10,000 cattle, 35,000 sheep, and 1000 pigs. The principal markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays, but on other days the traffic is also very considerable. The great day is the Monday of the week before Christmas. 'Pedlars' Market' on Friday afternoon, see pp. 292, 293. — At (p. 389) is a great *Foreign Cattle Market*, for cattle imported from the Continent and elsewhere.

Among the other important markets of London are *Leadenhall Market* (p. 144), *Leadenhall Street*, on a site where poultry and game have been sold for at least 400 years; the *Borough Market*, beside *St. Saviour's Church* (p. 376), one of the largest wholesale fruit and vegetable markets; *Spitalfields Market*, *Commercial Street*, E., for vegetables, etc., the chief emporium for East London; and the *Shadwell Market*, East of *London Docks*, for fish. *Columbia Market* (Pl. B, 48), *Bethnal Green*, was erected by the munificence of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, at a cost of 200,000*l.*, for supplying meat, fish, and vegetables to one of the poorest quarters of London.

The largest Horse Market is *Tattersall's* (Pl. B, 13), *Knightsbridge Green*, where auction-sales take place every Monday at 11.30 a.m., and in spring on Thursdays also. The horses are on view on Sat. and Sun. (11-5). *Tattersall's* is the centre of all business relating to horse-racing and betting throughout the country, — the Englishman's substitute for the Continental lotteries. *Aldridge's*, *St. Martin's Lane*, is another important horse-mart.

The Co-operative System. The object of this system may be described as the furnishing of members of a trading association, formed for the purpose, with genuine and moderately-priced goods

on the principle of ready-money payments, the cheapness being secured by economy of management and by contentment with small profits. Notwithstanding the opposition of retail and even of wholesale dealers it has of late years made astonishingly rapid progress in London, where there are now about thirty 'co-operative stores', carrying on an immense trade. The chief companies are the *Army and Navy Co-operative Society*, 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, the *Civil Service Supply Association*, the *Junior Army and Navy Stores*, 15 Regent Street and 39 King Street, Covent Garden, and the *Civil Service Co-operative Society*, 28 Haymarket.

The Civil Service Supply Association Limited consists of shareholders, of members belonging to the Civil Service, and of outsiders (who, however, must be friends of members or shareholders), who pay a subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum. The association now employs nearly 1400 persons, who receive salaries amounting in all to about 104,000*l.* annually. The cost of the string, paper, and straw used in packing goods for customers amounts to 10,000*l.* a year, and more than 30,000*l.* is annually spent for carriage and booking. The total value of the sales in 1899 amounted to 1,741,770*l.*, the net profit being about 2½ per cent. The articles sold comprise groceries, wines, spirits, provisions, tobacco, clothing, books, stationery, fancy goods, drugs, and watches. The chief premises of the association are in Queen Victoria Street, while it has others in Bedford Street and Chandos Street, Strand. — The sales of the Army and Navy Stores reach a still higher total, amounting to about 8,000,000*l.* per annum.

Strangers or visitors to London are, of course, unable to make purchases at a co-operative store except through a member.

Co-operative Working Societies. Another application of the co-operative system is seen in the various associations established on the principle of the *Co-Partnership of the Workers*.

Among meritorious societies of this kind the following may be mentioned: *Bookbinders' Co-operative Society*, 17 Bury Street, Bloomsbury; *Hamilton Shirt-Making Society*, 41 Poland Street, W.; *Women's Printing Society*, 66 Whitcomb Street, W. C.; *Co-operative Printers*, Tudor Street, New Bridge St., E. C.; *Co-operative Depot*, 19 Southampton Row, W. C. (tailoring, etc.).

9. Cabs. Omnibuses. Tramways. Coaches.

Cabs. When the traveller is in a hurry, and his route does not coincide with that of an omnibus, he had better at once engage a cab at one of the numerous cab-stands, or hail one of those passing along the street. The 'Four-wheelers', which are small and uncomfortable, hold four persons inside, while a fifth can be accommodated beside the driver. The two-wheeled cabs, called *Hansom*s from the name of their inventor, have seats for two persons only (though often used by three), and drive at a much quicker rate than the others. Persons without much luggage will therefore prefer a hansom. The driver's seat is at the back, so that he drives over the heads of the passengers sitting inside. Orders are communicated to him through a small trap-door in the roof. A small number of *Electric Cabs*, plying at the same fares as the horse-cabs, were placed on the streets in 1897. — There are now over 11,000 cabs in London, employing nearly 20,000 horses.

Cab Fares from the chief railway-stations to	Broad Street & Liverpool Street	Charing Cross	Euston Square	Paddington	London Bridge	Victoria	Waterloo
Bank of England	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bond Street, Piccadilly	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	2 -
British Museum	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Covent Garden	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Grosvenor Square	2 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Hyde Park Corner	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	2 -	1 -
Leicester Square	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
London Bridge	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Ludgate Hill	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Marble Arch	2 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Oxford Circus	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Piccadilly, Haymarket	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Post Office	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	2 -
Regent Street, Piccadilly	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
St. Paul's	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
South Kensington Museum	2 -	1 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -
Strand (Wellington Street)	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Temple Bar	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	2 -
Tower	1 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	2 -	2 -	1 -
Trafalgar Square	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Westminster Palace	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Zoological Gardens	2 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	2 -	2 -

FARES are reckoned by distance, unless the cab is expressly hired by time. The charge for a drive of 2 M. or under is 1s.; for each additional mile or fraction of a mile 6d. For each person above two, 6d. additional is charged for the whole hiring. Two children under 10 years of age are reckoned as one adult. For each large article of luggage carried outside 2d. is charged; smaller articles are free. The cabman is not bound to drive more than 6 miles. Beyond the 4-mile radius from Charing Cross the fare is 1s. for every mile or fraction of a mile. The charge for waiting is 6d. for each completed $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for four-wheelers, and 8d. for hansomas. The fare by time for the first hour or part of an hour is 2s. for four-wheelers, and 2s. 6d. for hansomas. For each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 6d. and 8d. Beyond the 4-mile radius the fare is 2s. 6d. for the first hour, for both 2-wheel and 4-wheel vehicles, and for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 8d. The driver may decline to drive for more than one full hour, or to be hired by time between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Whether the hirer knows the proper fare or not, he is recommended to come to an agreement with the driver before starting.

Each driver is bound to possess a copy of the authorised Book of Distances, and to produce it if required.

Some of the London cabmen are apt to be insolent and extortionate. The traveller, therefore, in his own and the general interest, should resist all attempts at overcharging, and should, in case of persistency, demand the cabman's number, or order him to drive to the nearest police court or station.

The driver is bound to deposit any articles left in the cab at the nearest police station within twenty-four hours, to be claimed by the owner at the Head Police Office, New Scotland Yard (p. 257).

The Fly is a vehicle of a superior description and is admitted to the parks more freely than the cabs. Flys must be specially ordered.

ed from a livery stable keeper, and the charges are of course higher. The tariff of the *Coupe & Dunlop Brougham Company* (14 Regent Street, S.W.) is as follows: coupé with one horse, 7s. 6d. first 2 hrs., 3s. 6d. each additional hr.; coupé with two horses, not quite double these rates, with minimum of 15s.

Omnibuses, of which there are about 150 lines, cross the Metropolis in every direction from 8 a.m. till midnight. The destination of each vehicle (familiarly known as a 'bus), and the names of some of the principal streets through which it passes, are usually painted on the outside. As they always keep to the left in driving along the street, the intending passenger should walk on that side for the purpose of hailing one. To prevent mistakes, he had better mention his destination to the conductor before entering.

The first omnibuses plying in London were started by Mr. George Shillibeer in 1829. They were drawn by three horses yoked abreast, and were much heavier and clumsier than those now in use. At first they were furnished with a supply of books for the use of the passengers. The London service of omnibuses is now mainly in the hands of the *London General Omnibus Co.* and the *London Road Car Co.* The first of these employs 1300 buses, 15,000 horses, and 5000 men; it carries nearly 200 million passengers annually at an average fare of 1½d. The vehicles have been considerably improved of late years; the 'garden seats' on the top are pleasant enough in fine weather and are freely patronized by ladies.

The principal points of intersection of the omnibus lines are (on the N. of the Thames) the Bank, Charing Cross, Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Circus, the Marble Arch, Hyde Park Corner, and the junction of Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Street. The chief point in Southwark is the hostelry called the Elephant and Castle.

Those who travel by omnibus should keep themselves provided with small change to prevent delay and mistakes. The fare varies from ½d. to 6d. or 7d. For a drive to Richmond, the Crystal Palace, and other places several miles from the City the usual fare is 1s. A table of the legal fares is placed in the inside of each omnibus.

A special service of small omnibuses, owned and managed by the railway companies, connects the chief stations on the N. side (Euston, etc.) with the chief stations on the S. side (Charing Cross, Waterloo, etc.). These buses, which meet the mail trains, start from inside the stations and carry luggage on the roof. Fare 3d.; each article of luggage carried outside 2d. Passengers with through-tickets to points in the south are conveyed free (reasonable luggage included).

Motor Omnibuses (fares 1½-2d.) are now running from the Polytechnic (p. 287) via Oxford Circus, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross, Westminster Bridge, and Kennington Road, to Kennington Gate, Kennington Park (Pl. E, 34; near the Oval, p. 279).

9. OMNIBUSES.

OMNIBUS LINES. The following is a list of the principal routes, with a brief account of the sections below (a, b, c, etc.) intersected by them. Some routes are indicated by an asterisk.

a. From

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare	
1. Burdett Road (Pl. R, 60)-Shepherd's Bush Green.	Bayswater	Light Green	Every 4 min.	1d.-6d.	(1.) Mi St., cus R,
*2. City-Camberwell.	—	Dark Green	Every 12 min.	1d.-3d.	(2.) Gr, Bri wo
3. City-Streatham.	City Paragon	Green	Every 6 min.	1d.-5d.	(3.) To Pai Ro
4. Liverpool St. (Pl. R, 44)-Camberwell.	—	Green	Every 6-8 min.	1d.-2d.	(4.) Ho Spi
5. Liverpool St.-Fulham.	Walham Green	White	Every 6-7 min.	1d.-5d.	(5.) Br Mc Cai ing tori Squ W
5a. Liverpool St.-Fulham High Street.	Fulham	White	Every 6-7 min.	1d. 6d.	(5a.) T Ro Pl
*6. Liverpool St.-Hammersmith.	—	Red	Every 4 min.	1d.-5d.	(6.) To St., Ke yon for Ha
7. Liverpool St.-Kilburn.	Kilburn	Dark Green	Every 4 min.	1d.-5d.	(7.) OI for Ha
8. Liverpool St.-Lancaster Road.	John Bull	Dark Green	Every 2 min.	1d.-5d.	(8.) To En Gr
9. Liverpool St.-Peckham Rye.	Peckham	Dark Green	Every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	1d.-4d.	(9.) Ho Jai Ca lin Pl.
10. Liverpool St.-Putney.	Putney	White	Every 2 or 8 min.	1d.-6d.	(10.) Td Ro Br Pl.
11. Liverpool St.-Rotherhithe.	—	Dark Green	Every 7-8 min.	1d.-2d.	(11.) Td (Pl
*12. Liverpool St.-St. Paul's Station.	—	Green	Every 5 min.	1d.	(12.) Ne an St
13. Liverpool St.-Shepherd's Bush and Starch Green.	Bayswater	Light Green	Every 10 or 12 min.	1d.-6d.	(13.) Td U Th
*14. Liverpool St.-Waterloo Station.	—	Chocolate	Every 4 or 5 min.	1d.-2d.	(14.) Td fri E,

indication of the points of interest on or near each. Termini and the points of the lines have different time-tables on Sundays. The omnibuses mark-not ply at all upon Sunday.

the City.

Route	Points of interest on route
(1.) Mile End Road, Whitechapel Road, Leadenhall St., Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford St., Oxford Circus, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush (beyond Pl. R., 2).	People's Palace, Mansion House, Exchange, Bank, St. Paul's, Guildhall, British Museum, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens. Monument.
(2.) Gracechurch St. (Pl. R. 48), King William St., London Bridge, Borough High St., 'Elephant & Castle', Walworth Road, Camberwell Green (Pl. G. 39).	Monument, Kennington Oval.
(3.) To 'Elephant & Castle', see No. 2. Then Kennington Park Road, Brixton Road, Streatham Hill, London Road, Streatham Common (beyond Pl. G. 32).	Tower, Mint, Tower Bridge.
(4.) Houndsditch, Minories, Tower Bridge, Tooley St., Spa Road, Grange Road, Camberwell Green (Pl. G. 39).	Bank, Exchange, Mansion House, St. Paul's, Temple, Law Courts, Nat. Gallery, Nat. Portr. Gallery, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Chelsea Hospital.
(5.) Broad Street (in the reverse direction, Princes St., Moorgate St., Blomfield St.), Queen Victoria St., Cannon St., Ludgate Circus, Fleet St., Strand, Charing Cross, Whitehall, Westminster, Victoria St., Victoria Station, Buckingham Palace Road, Sloane Square, King's Road, Harwood Road, Broadway, Walham Green, Drakes Road (Pl. G. 3).	See No. 5.
(5a.) To Walham Green, see No. 5. Then by Fulham Road to King's Head, Fulham High Street (beyond Pl. G. 3).	See No. 5. Burlington House, Green Park, Hyde Park, Imperial Institute.
(6.) To Charing Cross, see No. 5. Then Pall Mall, Regent St., Piccadilly Circus, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Kensington High St., Hammersmith Broadway (beyond Pl. R. 1).	Bank-Hyde Park, see No. 1.
(7.) Old and New Broad St., Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford St., Oxford Circus, Edgware Road, Kilburn High Road (Pl. B. 2).	See No. 7.
(8.) To Edgware Road, see No. 7. Then Praed St., Eastbourne Terrace, Bishop's Road, Westbourne Grove, Lancaster Road (beyond Pl. R. 3).	Tower, Mint, Tower Bridge.
(9.) Houndsditch, Minories, Tower Bridge, Tooley St., Jamaica Road, St. James's Road, Ilderton Road, Canterbury Road, Loder St., St. Mary's Road, Evelyn Road, Nunhead Lane, Peckham Rye (beyond Pl. G. 52).	See Nos. 5, 6. South Kensington Museum, Natural History Museum, Hurlingham, Fulham Palace, Southwark Park.
(10.) To Knightsbridge, see No. 6. Then Brompton Road, Fulham Road, Walham Green, Putney Bridge, High St. Putney, Cheverton Road (beyond Pl. R. 4).	Bank, Mansion House, Exchange.
(11.) To Jamaica Road, see No. 9. Then Rotherhithe (Pl. R. 58).	Bank-British Museum, see No. 1. Kensington Gardens.
(12.) New and Old Broad St. (returning Moorgate St. and London Wall), Queen Victoria St., St. Paul's Station (Pl. R. 38).	Bank, Mansion House, Exchange.
(13.) To Oxford Circus, see No. 7. Then Notting Hill, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush (beyond Pl. R. 2). Thence via Goldhawk Road to Starch Green.	
(14.) To St. Paul's Station, see No. 12. Then Blackfriars Bridge, Stamford St., Waterloo Station (Pl. R. 80, 84).	

9. OMNIBUSES.

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
15. Shoreditch-West Kensington.	W. Kensington	Brown	Every 10 min.	1d.-5d.
16. Liverpool St.-Westminster.	Westminster	Chocolate	Every 3 or 4 min.	1d.-3d.
17. Royal Exchange-South Hackney.	S. Hackney	Red	Every 8-10 min.	1d.-2d.
18. Royal Exchange-Old Ford.	Old Ford	Yellow	Every 4 min.	1d.-2d.
19. Shoreditch - Bayswater.	Bayswater	Dark Green	Every 10-11 min.	1d.-5d.
20. South Hackney-Battersea.	Chelsea	Chocolate	Every 14 min.	1d.-6d.

From the City to:—

Baker St., Nos. 26, 63.
 Barnsbury, No. 97.
 Bayswater, Nos. 1, 8, 18, 19.
 Blackwall, No. 60.
 Bow, No. 53.
 Brixton, No. 3.

Camberwell ('Elephant & Castle') Nos. 63, 69,
 71, 72, 73.
 Charing Cross, Nos. 5, 5a,
 6, 10, 15, etc.
 Chelsea, No. 20.

Clapton, No. 69.
 Finsbury Park, No. 22.
 Fulham, No. 21.
 Highgate, No. 22.
 Islington, Nos. 22, 71, 90,
 97.

b. From London Bridge

21. London Bridge-Fulham.	—	White	Every 6-7 min.	1d.-6d.
22. London Bridge-Highgate or Tottenham Park.	Favorite	Dark Green	Every 10 min.	1d.-3d.
23. London Bridge-Kensal Green.	Paddington	Yellow	Every 5 min.	1d.-6d.
24. London Bridge-Ladbroke Grove.	Westbourne Grove and London Bridge.	Red	Every 5 min.	1d.-6d.
25. London Bridge-Kensington St.	—	Chocolate	Every 5 min.	1d.

9. OMNIBUSES.

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Route	Points of interest on route
(15.) 'The Bell', Shoreditch High Street, Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate. Then Liverpool Street to Brompton Road, see No. 10. Then Thurloe Road, South Kensington Station, Old Brompton Road, Lillie Road, 'Cedars Hotel', North End Road (Pl. G, 2).	Bank, etc. South Kensington Museum, etc., see Nos. 6, 10.
(16.) To Westminster, see No. 5. Then Great Smith St., Regency St., Moreton St., Lupus St., Winchester St. (Pl. G, 21).	Bank, National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, etc., see No. 5.
(17.) Threadneedle St., Bishopsgate St., Shoreditch, Hackney Road, Mare St., Victoria Park Road (Pl. B, 55).	Bank, Mansion House, Victoria Park.
(18.) Threadneedle St., Bishopsgate St., Shoreditch High St., Bethnal Green Road, Green St., Roman Road, Armagh Road (Pl. B, 63).	Bank, Mansion House, Bethnal Green Museum, Victoria Park.
(19.) To Liverpool St., see No. 15. Thence to Westbourne Grove, see No. 8. Then Norfolk Terrace, Kensington Park Road, Elgin Crescent, 'The Clarendon', Clarendon Road (beyond Pl. R, 2).	Bank, Guildhall, St. Paul's, Brit. Museum, etc., see No. 8.
(20.) Victoria Park Road, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green Road, Shoreditch High St., Liverpool St. Thence to Knightsbridge, see No. 6. Then Sloane St., King's Road (Pl. G, 10), Cheyne Walk, Battersea Bridge Road (Pl. G, 15).	Bethnal Green Museum, Bank, St. Paul's, Nat. Gal., Iery, Burlington House, etc., see Nos. 5, 6. Green Park-Hyde Park.

From the City to: —

Kensington, Nos. 63, 97.
Kensal Green, No. 23.
Kentish Town, No. 72.
Ladbrooke Grove, Nos. 19, 24, 29.

Oxford Circus, Nos. 7, 8, 13, 19, 24, etc.
Paddington, Nos. 63, 23.
Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 6, 10, 15, 20, etc.
St. John's Wood, No. 26.

Shoreditch, Nos. 19, 20, 48, 66.
Stamford Hill, No. 73.
Victoria Station, Nos. 5, 48.
West Kilburn, No. 28.
Wormwood Scrubs, No. 29.

Station (Pl. E, 42).

- (21.) King William St., Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Brompton Road, Thurloe Road, S. Kensington Station, Fulham Road, Broadway, Walham Green, 'Salisbury Hotel', Dawes Road (Pl. G, 3).
- (22.) King William St., Moorgate St., Finsbury Square, City Road, Upper St., Islington, Holloway Road. Thence either to Highgate (Archway Tavern; beyond Pl. B, 29) or via Seven Sisters' Road to Tollington Park (beyond Pl. B, 29).
- (23.) To Oxford St., see No. 21. Then Oxford Circus, Edgware Road, Harrow Road, Bishop's Road, Porchester Road, Harrow Road, Kensal Green (beyond Pl. B, 4).
- (24.) King William St., Cannon St., Ludgate Circus, Fleet St., Strand, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Circus. Then to Westbourne Grove, see No. 8. Then Richmond Road, Talbot Road, Cornwall Road (Pl. E, 4), Ladbrooke Grove.
- (25.) King William St., Princes St., Moorgate St., Station (Pl. E, 40).
- Monument, Bank, Mansion House, Exchange, Guildhall, British Museum, Burlington House, Hyde Park, South Kensington Museum, Nat. Hist. Museum.
- Monument, Bank, Exchange, Mansion House, Agricultural Hall.
- Monument-Brit. Museum, see No. 21. Hyde Park.
- Monument, Temple, Law Courts, Nat. Gallery, Nat. Portrait Gallery, Hyde Park.
- Monument, Bank, Mansion House, Exchange.

9. OMNIBUSES.

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
*26. London Bridge-St. John's Wood.	City Atlas	Dark Green	Every 10 min.	1d.-5d.
26a. London Bridge-Kilburn.	—	Green, with Red Band	Every 8-9 min.	1d.-5d.
*27. London Bridge-West Kensington.	West Kensington	Brown	Every 10-11 min.	1d.-5d.
28. London Bridge-West Kilburn.	Paddington	Yellow	Every 8-10 min.	1d.-6d.
29. London Bridge-Wormwood Scrubs.	Bayswater	Dark Green	Every 11-12 min.	1d.-5d.

From London Bridge to: —

Baker St., No. 26.	Charing Cross, Nos. 24, 28,	Holloway, No. 22.
Camberwell, Nos. 2, 3, 68,	24, etc.	Islington, Nos. 22, 71, 90.
69, 71.	Clapton, No. 69.	Ladbroke Grove, No. 29.

c. From Charing

*30. Charing Cross-Baker St.	—	Chocolate	Every 6 min.	1d.-2d.
30a. Charing Cross-Fulham.	Greyhound	Brown	Every 9-10 min.	1d.-4d.
31. Charing Cross-Cricklewood.	Cricklewood	Red	Every 4-5 min.	1d.-5d.
31a. Charing Cross-Child's Hill.	Child's Hill	Blue and White	Every 8-10 min.	1d.-5d.
32. Charing Cross-Hammersmith.	Walham Green via Victoria	White	Every 6-7 min.	1d.-4d.
33. Charing Cross-Harlesden Green.	Kensal Green and Charing Cross	Red	Every 8-10 min.	1d.-6d.
34. Charing Cross-Highgate.	Camden Town	Yellow	Every 8-4 min.	1d.-3d.
35. Charing Cross-Kilburn.	—	Red	Every 4-5 min.	1d.-4d.
36. Charing Cross-West Kilburn.	—	Red	Every 1/4 hr.	1d.-4d.

From Charing Cross to: —

Baker St., Nos. 26, 62, 82.	Chelsea, No. 20.	Kensington, Nos. 54, 55.
Blackwall, No. 60.	City, Nos. 5, 6, 10, 15, etc.	Kentish Town, Nos. 34, 44, 50.
Bow, No. 58.	Euston Station, No. 32.	King's Cross, Nos. 76, 77.
Brixton, No. 54.	Fulham, No. 5.	Ladbroke Grove, No. 24.
Camberwell, Nos. 64, 65, 82.	Hackney, No. 20.	London Bridge, Nos. 23, 24,
Camden Town, Nos. 38, 39,	Hampstead, No. 39.	26, etc.
41, 44, 50, 64, 74, 87.	Holloway, No. 41.	
Charlton, Nos. 39, 44.	Islington, No. 49.	

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Route	Points of interest on route
(28.) To Oxford St., see No 21. Then Oxford Circus, Orchard St., Baker St., Park Road, Wellington Road. Thence either via Finchley Road to Swiss Cottage (Pl. B, 10) or via Marlborough Road and Abbey Road to 'Princess of Wales' (Pl. B, 6).	See No. 21. Madame Tussaud's, Regent's Park, Lord's Cricket Ground.
(28a.) To Edgware Road, see No. 23. Then to High Road, Kilburn (Pl. B, 2).	See No. 21. Marble Arch.
(27.) To S. Kensington Station, see No. 21. Then Old Brompton Road, Lillie Road, 'Cedars Hotel', North End Road (Pl. G, 2).	Monument-South Kensington Museum, see No. 21.
(28.) To Harrow Road, see No. 23. Then Warwick Road, Sutherland Avenue, Shirland Road, Malvern Road (Pl. B, 3).	Monument-Brit. Museum, see No. 21. Hyde Park.
(29.) To Oxford St., see No. 21. From Oxford Circus to Elgin Crescent, see No. 19. Then Ladbrooke Grove (Pl. R, 3), Cambridge Gardens, St. Mark's Road, St. Quintin's Avenue, 'North Pole', North Pole Road.	Monument-British Museum, see No. 21. Hyde Park.
From London Bridge to: — Oxford Circus, Nos. 21, 24, 26, etc. Old Kent Road, No. 90.	Paddington, Nos. 23, 24, 29, Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 21, 24, 27, etc. Shoreditch, Nos. 66, 69. Stamford Hill, No. 73. Streatham, No. 3.

Cross (Pl. R, 26).

(30.) Pall Mall, Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Circus, Regent St., Cavendish Place, Wigmore St., High St. Marylebone, Nottingham Place, Baker St. Station (Pl. R, 20).	National Gallery, Nat. Portrait Gallery, St. James's Hall, Queen's Hall, Wallace Gallery, Madame Tussaud's. See No. 15.
(30a.) To Lillie Road (Pl. G, 2), see No. 15. Thence by Fulham Palace Road to 'The Greyhound'.	St. James's Park, St. James's Hall, Hyde Park.
(31.) Pall Mall, Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Circus, Oxford St., Edgware Road, Kilburn, Shoot-up Hill, Cricklewood (beyond Pl. B, 1).	See No. 26.
(31a.) Regent Street, Oxford Circus, Baker Street Station, St. John's Wood Road, Finchley Road, Fortune Green Road, West End Lane, Child's Hill (beyond Pl. B, 1).	See No. 6.
(32.) On Sundays only; route, see No. 6.	See No. 31.
(33.) To Edgware Road, see No. 31. Praed St., Eastbourne Terrace, Bishop's Road, Porchester Road, Harrow Road, High St. Hammersmith (beyond Pl. B, 4).	Kensal Green Cemetery.
(34.) Charing Cross Road, Oxford St., Tottenham Court Road, Hampstead Road, Camden High St., Kentish Town Road, Fortress Road, Junction Road, Archway Tavern (beyond Pl. B, 21).	National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Zoological Gardens.
(35.) To High Road, Kilburn (corner of Palmerston Road, Pl. B, 2), see No. 31.	See No. 31.
(36.) To Edgware Road, see No. 31. Then Harrow Road, and thence to Malvern Road (Pl. B, 3), see No. 28.	See No. 31.

From Charing Cross to: —

Old Kent Road, Nos. 82, 87. Oxford Circus or St., Nos. 24, 26, 27, 58, 59, 58 etc. Paddington, Nos. 24, 33. Peckham, No. 56. Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 6, 20, 21, 56, etc. Putney, No. 10.	St. John's Wood, Nos. 26, 65, 62. St. Pancras Station, No. 77. Shorelditch, Nos. 5, 48. Stoke Newington, No. 49. Tufnell Park, No. 50. Victoria, Nos. 38, 39, 41.	Waltham Green, No. 10. Waterloo, Nos. 62, 64, 65, 74. West Kensington, Nos. 15, 27. Westminster, Nos. 5, 16, 52, 54, 55. Wormwood Scrubs, No. 23.
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9. OMNIBUSES.

d. From Victoria Station (Pl. B, 21)

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
37. Victoria-Bayswater.	Victoria Station	Red	Every 3-4 min.	1d.-3d.
38. Victoria-Camden Road.	Camden Town	Yellow	Every 10 min.	1d.-4d.
39. Victoria-Chalk Farm.	Adelaide	Yellow	Every 8 min.	1d.-3d.
40. Victoria-Chelsea Bridge.	—	Brown	Every 5-8 min.	1d.-1 ¹ / ₂ d.
41. Victoria-Holloway Road.	Camden Town	Yellow	Every 7-8 min.	1d.-5d.
42. Sloane Square-Hornsey.	Hornsey Rise	Dark Green	Every 9-10 min.	1d.-6d.
42a. Victoria-Tellington Park.	Favourite	Dark Green	Every 10 min.	1d.-5d.
43. Victoria-Hornsey.	Holloway	Dark Green	Every 8-9 min.	1d.-5d.
43a. Victoria-Hornsey Rise.	Favourite	Dark Green	Every 10 min.	1d.-5d.
44. Victoria-Kentish Town.	Camden Town	Yellow	Every 8 min.	1d.-4d.
45. Victoria-Kilburn.	Victoria Station	Red	Every 5-6 min.	1d.-4d.
46. Victoria-King's Cross.	—	Light Green	Every 2 min.	1d.-8d.
47. Victoria-King's Cross.	Royal Blue	Blue	Every 4-6 min.	1d.-8d.
48. Victoria-Shoreditch.	Victoria and Liverpool St. Favorite	Brown	Every 5-6 min.	1d.-3d.
49. Victoria-Stoke Newington.		Dark Green	Every 5-6 min.	1d.-5d.
50. Victoria-Tufnell Park.	Camden Town	Yellow	Every 10 min.	1d.-4d.
51. Victoria-West Kilburn.	—	Red	Every 7 min.	1d.-5d.

and Westminster (Pl. R, 25).

Route	Points of interest on route*
(87.) Grosvenor Place, Hamilton Place, Park Lane, Edgware Road, Praed St., Eastbourne Terrace, Bishop's Road, 'Royal Oak' (Pl. R, 7).	Hyde Park, Green Park.
(88.) Victoria St., Westminster, Whitehall, Charing Cross, St. Martin's Lane, Oxford St., Tottenham Court Road, Hampstead Road, High St., Camden Town, Camden Road, Brecknock Arms (Pl. B, 25).	Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Nat. Gallery, Nat. Portr. Gallery, Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens. See No. 38.
(89.) Via Westminster to High St., Camden Town, see No. 38. Then Chalk Farm Road, 'Adelaide Tavern' (Pl. B, 18).	For Battersea Park.
(40.) Buckingham Palace Road, Commercial Road, Chelsea Bridge (Pl. G, 18).	See No. 38.
(41.) Via Westminster to Charing Cross, see No. 38. Thence to Hampstead Road, see No. 34. Then Camden Town, Camden Road (Pl. B, 25), Parkhurst Road, Holloway Road.	Hyde Park, Marble Arch, Regent's Park.
(42.) Sloane Square (Pl. G, 17), Sloane St., Park Lane, Oxford St., Orchard St., Baker St., Marylebone Road, Euston Road, King's Cross, Caledonian Road, Holloway Road (Pl. B, 33), Seven Sisters' Road, Hornsey Road.	Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Law Courts.
(42a.) Victoria Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Chancery Lane, Holborn, Rosebery Avenue, Holloway Road (Pl. B, 33), Strand Green Road, Tollington Park.	Green Park, Burlington House, St. James's Hall, Regent's Park.
(43.) Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly, Old Bond Street, New Oxford Street, Oxford Circus, Regent Street, More London Street, Great Portland Street, Euston Road, King's Cross, 'Angel', Islington, Upper St., Holloway Road (Pl. B, 33), Seven Sisters' Road, Hornsey Road, Tollington Park Road, 'Shapleton Hall Tavern', Strand Green Road.	See No. 42a.
(44.) To Chalk Farm Road, see No. 39. Then Ferdinand St., Malden Road (Pl. B, 17), Lismore Road. [See also No. 50.]	See No. 39.
(45.) To Edgware Road, see No. 37. Then Maida Vale, High Road, Kilburn (Palmerston Road; Pl. B, 2).	See No. 37.
(46.) To Piccadilly Circus, see No. 43. Then Coventry St., Leicester Square, Long Acre, Great and Little Queen St., Southampton Row, Grafton St., Judd St., King's Cross Station (Pl. B, 32).	Green Park, Hyde Park, Burlington House, St. James's Hall, Foundling Hospital.
(47.) Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly, Old and New Bond St., Oxford St., Oxford Circus (Pl. B, 23), Tottenham Court Road, Euston Road, King's Cross (Pl. B, 32).	Green Park, Hyde Park, Burlington House, Grosvenor Gallery.
(48.) To Liverpool St. and Bank, see No. 6. Then Threadneedle Street, Bishopsgate Street, and to 'The Bull', Shoreditch High Street as in No. 46.	See No. 6.
(49.) To Islington ('Angel'), see No. 43. Then Finsbury Road, Newington Green Road, Albion Road (Pl. B, 41), Stoke Newington.	See No. 43.
(50.) Via Westminster to Camden Town, see No. 38. Then Kentish Town Road, Fortess Road, Boston Tavern (beyond Pl. B, 21).	See No. 38.
(51.) To Edgware Road, see No. 37. Then Harrow Road, and thence to Malvern Road (Pl. B, 3), see No. 28.	Hyde Park, Green Park.

9. OMNIBUSES.

From Victoria Station to: —

Baker St., No. 61.	Camden Town, Nos. 41, 39, 50.	Charing Cross, Nos. 38, 39, 41, etc.
Camberwell, No. 61.	Chalk Farm, No. 39.	Fulham, No. 5.

From Westminster to: —

Baker St., Nos. 62, 65, 82.	Camden Town, Nos. 41, 39, 50.	Fulham, No. 5.
Euston, No. 34.	Charing Cross, Nos. 5, 16, 52, 54, 55, etc.	Hammersmith, No. 32.
Camberwell, Nos. 56, 65, 82.	City, Nos. 5, 16.	Islington, Nos. 48, 49. Kennington, Nos. 54, 55.

e. From Oxford Circus (Pl. B, 23)

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
53. Oxford Circus-Bow Church.	—	Dark Green	Every 8 min.	1d.-4d.
54. Oxford Circus-Brixton Church.	Brixton	Light Green	Every 5 min.	1/2d.-4d.
54a. Oxford-Circus-Old Ford.	—	Yellow, with Red Band	Every 8 min.	1d.-4d.
55. Oxford Circus-Brixton (Loughboro Hotel).	—	Red	Every 7-8 min.	1/2d.-3½d.
56. Oxford Circus-Peckham.	Times	Light Green	Every 1/4 hr.	1d.-4d.
57. Oxford St.-Acton or Ealing-Hanwell.	Hanwell	Red	Every 1/4 hr.	1d.-7d.
*58. Gower Street-Edgware Road.	—	Blue & White	Every 5 min.	1d.-2d.

From Oxford Circus or Oxford St. to: —

Baker St., Nos. 26, 30, 65, 82.	Chalk Farm, Nos. 39, 81.	Hampstead, Nos. 81, 39.
Barnsbury, No. 79.	Charing Cross, Nos. 24, 53, 64, 82, etc.	Harrowden, No. 33.
Bayswater, Nos. 1, 8, 13, 19.	City, Nos. 1, 7, 8, 13, 19, 24, etc.	Highbury, Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96.
Burdett Road, No. 1.	Oxford, No. 31.	Highbury, No. 34.
Camberwell, Nos. 64, 65, 82.	Fulham, No. 21.	Holloway, Nos. 41, 43, 88.
Camden Road, No. 38.	Hammersmith, No. 79.	Hornsey, No. 43.
Camden Town, Nos. 34, 38, 44, 50, 64, 74, 87, etc.		Islington, Nos. 48, 91, 94, 95, 96.

f. From Piccadilly

*59. Piccadilly Circus-Baker St.	—	Chocolate	Every 4 min.	1d.-2d.
60. Piccadilly Circus-Blackwall.	Blackwall	Blue	Every 6 min.	1d.-4d.

9. OMNIBUSES.

45

From Victoria Station to: —

<i>Hammersmith</i> , No. 32.	<i>Oxford Circus</i> , Nos. 38, 41, 44, 50, 54, etc.	<i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , Nos. 43, 46.
<i>Islington</i> , Nos. 43, 49.		
<i>Liverpool St.</i> , No. 5.	<i>Paddington</i> , No. 37.	

From Westminster to: —

<i>Oxford Circus</i> , Nos. 38, 41, 44, 50, 54, etc.	<i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , Nos. 43, 54, 62, 65.	<i>St. John's Wood</i> , Nos. 65, 82.
<i>Peckham</i> , No. 56.	<i>Pimlico</i> , No. 61.	<i>Waterloo Station</i> , No. 62.

& Oxford St. (Tottenham Court Road; Pl. R, 27).

Route	Points of interest on route
(53.) To Cannon St., see No. 24. Then Queen Victoria St., Cornhill, Aldgate, Whitechapel Road, Mile End Road, Bow Road, <i>Bow Church</i> (Pl. B, 68).	See No. 24. <i>Mansion House</i> , <i>Bank</i> , <i>Exchange</i> , <i>People's Palace</i> .
(54.) Regent St., <i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , Pall Mall, <i>Charing Cross</i> , Whitehall, Westminster, Westminster Bridge Road, Kennington Road, Kennington Park Road, Brixton Road (Pl. G, 31, 32).	<i>St. James's Hall</i> , <i>National Gallery</i> , <i>Nat. Portrait Gallery</i> , <i>Westminster Abbey</i> , <i>Houses of Parliament</i> , <i>Kensington Oval</i> .
(54a.) Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, Liverpool Street, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green Road, <i>Old Ford</i> (Pl. B, 69).	General Post Office, <i>Mansion House</i> .
(55.) Nearly same route as No. 54.	See No. 54.
(56.) To Westminster Bridge Road, see No. 54. Then St. George's Road, 'Elephant & Castle', Walworth Road, Camberwell Road, Peckham Road, <i>Rye Lane</i> (Pl. G, 48).	See No. 54.
(57.) <i>Oxford Circus</i> , Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, Acton Vale, High St., <i>Acton</i> ; thence to <i>Ealing Broadway</i> and <i>Hanwell</i> .	<i>Hyde Park</i> , <i>Kensington Gardens</i> .
(58.) Euston Road, Tottenham Court Road, <i>Oxford Circus</i> , Oxford St., <i>Edgware Road Station</i> (Pl. B, 16).	<i>Hyde Park</i> .

From Oxford Circus or Oxford St. to: —

<i>Kensal Green</i> , No. 28.	<i>Paddington</i> , Nos. 8, 24, 29, 33.	<i>Waltham Green</i> , Nos. 91, 96.
<i>Kentish Town</i> , Nos. 34, 44, 50.		<i>Waterloo</i> , Nos. 64, 74, 87.
<i>Kilburn</i> , Nos. 7, 34, 35.	<i>Peckham</i> , No. 56.	<i>W. Kensington</i> , Nos. 27, 88.
<i>Ladbrooke Grove</i> , Nos. 19, 24,	<i>Putney</i> , No. 95.	<i>Westminster</i> , Nos. 38, 41, 44, 50, 54, etc.
<i>Lancaster Road</i> , No. 8.	<i>St. John's Wood</i> , Nos. 20, 65, 82.	<i>W. Kilburn</i> , Nos. 28, 86.
<i>London Bridge</i> , Nos. 24, 26, 21, etc.	<i>Shepherd's Bush</i> , Nos. 1, 18.	<i>Wormwood Scrubs</i> , No. 29.
<i>Old Kent Road</i> , Nos. 82, 87.	<i>Shoreditch</i> , No. 19.	

Circus (Pl. R, 28).

(59.) <i>Piccadilly</i> , Bond St., Oxford St., Orchard St., Baker St. (Pl. R, 20). [See also Nos. 62, 65, 82.]	Burlington House, Grosvenor Gallery, Madame Tussaud's.
(60.) To Cannon St., see No. 24. Thence to Whitechapel Road, see No. 58. Then Commercial Road, East India Dock Road, 'Aberfeldy Tavern' (Pl. R, 71).	See No. 24. E. & W. India Docks.

9. OMNIBUSES.

From Piccadilly Circus to: —

<i>Barnsbury</i> , No. 79.	<i>Charing Cross</i> , Nos. 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, etc.	<i>Hammersmith</i> , Nos. 6, 32, 79.
<i>Bow</i> , No. 58.	<i>Chelsea</i> , No. 20.	<i>Harlesden Green</i> , No. 31.
<i>Brixton</i> , No. 54.	<i>City</i> , Nos. 6, 10, 15, 20, etc.	<i>Highbury</i> , Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96.
<i>Camberwell</i> , Nos. 56, 64, 65.	<i>Cricklewood</i> , No. 31.	<i>Holloway</i> , Nos. 43, 88.
<i>Camden Town</i> , Nos. 64, 71, 87.	<i>Fulham</i> , No. 21.	<i>Hornsey</i> , No. 43.
	<i>Hackney</i> , No. 20.	<i>Islington</i> , Nos. 43, 91, 94, 95, 96.

g. From Baker St.

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
61. Baker St.-Pimlico.	—	Chocolate	Every 4-5 min.	1d.-3d.
62. Baker St.-Waterloo Station.	—	Chocolate	Every 4-5 min.	1/2d.-2½d.
63. Paddington-Brixton.	King's Cross	Light Green	Every 4 min.	1½d.-5d.

From Baker Street Station to: —

<i>Camberwell (Elephant & Castle)</i> , Nos. 68, 65, 82.	<i>City</i> , Nos. 26, 63.	<i>Kennington</i> , No. 68.
<i>Charing Cross</i> , Nos. 26, 30, 62, 65, 82.	<i>Hornsey</i> , No. 42.	<i>King's Cross</i> , Nos. 42, 68, 92, 98.
	<i>Hyde Park</i> , No. 42.	<i>London Bridge</i> , No. 26.
	<i>Islington</i> , Nos. 92, 98.	

h. From Camberwell (Pl. G, 38, 39)

64. Camberwell Gate-Camden Town.	Waterloo	Dark Blue	Every 4 min.	1/2d.-4d.
65. Camberwell Gate-St. John's Wood.	Atlas	Light Green	Every 8-10 min.	1/2d.-5d.
66. Camberwell Gate-Shoreditch.	Hackney Road	Orange	Every 3-4 min.	1/2d.-3½d.
67. Camberwell Green-Oxleaham.	—	Green	Every 10 min.	1d.-2d.
68. Camberwell Green-King's Cross.	Waterloo	Dark Blue	Every 4-5 min.	1d.-3d.
69. "Elephant & Castle"-Clapton.	Clapton	Dark Green	Every 5-6 min.	1d.-4d.

From Piccadilly Circus to: —

Kennington, Nos. 54, 55.	<i>Old Kent Road</i> , Nos. 82, 87.	Walham Green, Nos. 10, 91, 96.
Kilburn, Nos. 31, 35.	<i>Paddington</i> , Nos. 24, 33.	Waterloo, Nos. 62, 64, 74, 87.
King's Cross, Nos. 46, 79, 88, 91.	<i>Peckham</i> , No. 56.	<i>West Kensington</i> , Nos. 15, 27, 88.
Ladbrooke Grove, Nos. 24, 29.	<i>Putney</i> , Nos. 10, 95.	<i>West Kilburn</i> , No. 36.
London Bridge, Nos. 21, 24, 27.	<i>St. John's Wood</i> , Nos. 65, 82. <i>Victoria & Westminster</i> , Nos. 48, 54, 62, 82, etc.	

Station (Pl. R, 20).

Route	Points of interest on route
(61.) <i>Great Central Station</i> (Pl. R, 16), Marylebone Road, Baker St., Orchard St., N. & S. Audley St., Grosvenor Square, Hamilton Place, Grosvenor Place, <i>Victoria Station</i> , Buckingham Palace Road, <i>Ebury Bridge</i> (Pl. G, 17).	Madame Tussaud's, Hyde Park, Green Park.
(62.) Baker St., Orchard St., Oxford St., Bond St., <i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , Pall Mall, <i>Charing Cross</i> , Whitehall, <i>Westminster</i> , <i>Westminster Bridge</i> , York Road, <i>Waterloo Station</i> (Pl. R, 34).	Madame Tussaud's, Grosvenor Gallery, Burlington House, Nat. Gallery, Nat. Portrait Gallery, Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament.
(63.) <i>Praed St.</i> (Pl. R, 11), Chapel St., Marylebone Road, <i>Baker St. Station</i> , Euston Road, King's Cross, Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, St. Andrew St., Ludgate Circus, Blackfriars Bridge & Road, Kennington Park Road, 'White Horse', Brixton (Pl. G, 31).	Madame Tussaud's, St. Paul's, Kennington Oval.

From Baker Street Station to: —

<i>Oxford Circus</i> , Nos. 26, 30,	<i>Sloane Square</i> , No. 42.	<i>Walham Green</i> , No. 92.
65, 82.	<i>St. John's Wood</i> , Nos. 28,	<i>West Kensington</i> , No. 93.
<i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , Nos. 59,	65, 82.	<i>Westminster</i> , Nos. 62, 82.
82, 85, 88.	<i>Victoria</i> , No. 61.	

and 'Elephant & Castle' (Pl. G, 33, 37).

(64.) <i>Old Kent Road</i> , Walworth Road, 'Elephant & Castle', London Road, <i>Waterloo Station</i> , Waterloo Bridge, Strand, <i>Charing Cross</i> , Pall Mall, <i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , <i>Oxford Circus</i> , Regent St., Great Portland St., Albany St., Park St., <i>Britannia</i> (Pl. B, 22). [See also No. 87.]	Nat. Gallery, Nat. Portrait Gallery, St. James's Hall, Queen's Hall, Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens.
(65.) Walworth Road, 'Elephant & Castle', London Road, Westminster Bridge Road. Thence to <i>Oxford Circus</i> , see No. 54; and thence to <i>Swiss Cottage</i> (Pl. B, 10), see No. 26. [See also No. 82.]	See Nos. 54, 26.
(66.) Walworth Road, 'Elephant & Castle', Borough High St., <i>London Bridge</i> , Gracechurch St., Bishopsgate St., Shoreditch, Hackney Road, Shoreditch Church.	Monument, Leadenhall Market.
(67.) Denmark Hill (Pl. G, 40), Coldharbour Lane, Acre Lane, Clapham Park Road, Clapham Common.	
(68.) To Waterloo Bridge, see No. 64. Then Fleet St., Chancery Lane, Holborn, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross Station (Pl. B, 31, 32).	Temple, Law Courts.
(69.) Borough High St., <i>London Bridge</i> , Gracechurch St., Bishopsgate St., Shoreditch, Kingsland Road, Dalton Lane, Rambury Road (Pl. B, 49), Clapton Road, <i>Lea Bridge Road</i> .	Monument, Leadenhall Market.

9. OMNIBUSES.

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Rate
70. 'Elephant & Castle'-Earl's Court.	—	Green	Every 4-5 min.	1/2d.-Ad.
71. 'Elephant & Castle'-Islington.	—	Red	Every 3 min.	1d.-2d.
72. 'Elephant & Castle'-Kentish Town.	King's Cross	Light Green	Every 10 min.	1/2d.-Ad.
73. 'Elephant & Castle'-Stamford Hill.	Stamford Hill	Light Green	Every 5-6 min.	1d.-3d.

From Camberwell to: —

Baker St., Nos. 63, 65, 82. City, Nos. 2, 3, 63, 68, etc.
 Charing Cross, Nos. 56, 64, 65, 82. Kensington, Nos. 63, 70, 69, 72.
London Bridge, Nos. 2, 3,
Oxford Circus, Nos. 50, 61, 82.

i. From Waterloo

*74. Waterloo-Gamden Town.	Waterloo Station	Dark Blue	Every 4 min.	1/2d.-3d.
75. Waterloo-Euston Station.	L. & N.W. Rail. Bus	—	irreg. intervals	2d.-3d.
76. Waterloo-King's Cross Station.	Gt. N. Railway Bus	—	irreg. intervals	3d.
77. Waterloo-St-Pancras.	Midland Railway Bus	—	irreg. intervals	2d.-3d.

From Waterloo Station to: —

Baker St., No. 62.
 Camberwell, Nos. 64, 68.
Charing Cross, Nos. 62, 64,
74, etc.
City, No. *14.

j. From

*78. Hammersmith-Barnes.	—	Chocolate	Every few min.	1d.-2d.
79. Hammersmith-Barnsbury.	Hammersmith	Red	Every 2-3 min.	1d.-5d.
*80. Hammersmith-Wandsworth.	—	White and Green	Every 5-6 min.	1d.-3d.

From Hammersmith to —

Charing Cross, Nos. 52, *5.
Liverpool St., No. *6.

	Route	Points of interest on route
(70.)	Lower and Upper Kennington Lane, Vauxhall Bridge, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Buckingham Palace Road, Pimlico Road, Lower Sloane St., Sloane St., Brompton Road, Cromwell Road, Earl's Court (Pl. G, 1).	Kennington Oval, Tate Gallery, South Kensington Museum, Natural History Museum.
(71.)	Borough High St., London Bridge, King William St., Cheapside, Aldersgate St., Goswell Road, 'Angel' (Pl. B, 33).	Monument, Mansion House, Bank, Guild Hall, St. Paul's, General Post Office.
(72.)	London Road, Blackfriars Bridge Road, Blackfriars Bridge, Ludgate Circus, St. Bride St., Holborn, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, Pancras Road, Great College St., Kentish Town Road, Prince of Wales Road, 'Mother Shipton' (Pl. B, 17).	St. Paul's.
(73.)	To Kingsland Road, see No. 69. Then Stoke Newington Road, Stamford Hill (beyond Pl. B, 45).	Monument, Leadenhall Market.

From Camberwell to:—

Peckham, No. 56.

Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 56, 64, 65.

Pimlico, No. 70.

Shoreditch, No. 69.

Streatham, No. 3.

Victoria or Westminster,

Nos. 61, 56, 65.

Waterloo, Nos. 64, 68.

Station (Pl. R, 30, 34).

(74.)	Same Route (reversed) as No. 64. [See also No. S7.]	See No. 64.
(75.)	Waterloo Bridge, Strand, Chancery Lane, Holborn, Red Lion St., Judd St., Euston Station (Pl. B, 24, 28).	Temple, Law Courts, Foundling Hospital.
(76.)	Waterloo Bridge, Strand, Charing Cross, St. Martin's Lane, Long Acre, Great Queen St., Southampton Row, Russell Square, Judd St., King's Cross Station (Pl. B, 31, 32).	Nat. Gallery, Nat. Portrait Gallery, Foundling Hospital.
(77.)	Same Route as No. 76. St. Pancras Station (Pl. B, 28).	See No. 76.

From Waterloo Station to:—

Oxford Circus, Nos. 64, 74, 87.

King's Cross, No. 63.

Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 62, 64, 74, 87.

Westminster, No. 62.

Hammersmith.

(78.)	Broadway, Bridge Road, Hammersmith Bridge, Castlenau, Upper Bridge Road, Barnes.	
(79.)	Broadway, Hammersmith Road, Kensington Road (Pl. R, 1), Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Piccadilly Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, Charing Cross Road, Oxford St., Tottenham Court Road, King's Cross, Caledonian Road, 'Pocock Arms' (Pl. B, 30).	Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, Hyde Park, Green Park, Burlington House.
(80.)	Broadway, Queen St., Fulham Palace Road, Lillie Road, Dawes Road, Walham Green, Wandsworth Bridge and High Street (beyond Pl. G, 4).	

From Hammersmith to:— Oxford Circus, No. 79.

Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 79, *6, 92.

k. From Hampstead, Highgate,

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
81. Hampstead-Oxford Street.	Hampstead	Yellow	Every 8-10 min.	1d.-4d.
82. St. John's Wood-Old Kent Road.	Atlas	Light Green	Every 10 min.	1/2d.-5½d.
83. Kilburn-Fulham Road.	Kilburn	Light Blue	Every 8 min.	1d.-5d.
84. West Hampstead-Fulham Road.	Kilburn and Fulham Road	Light Blue	Every 10 min.	1d.-5d.
84a. Finchley Road-Fulham Road.	Kilburn	Light Blue	Every 10 min.	1d.-5d.
85. Kilburn-Harlesden.	-	Light Green	Every 25 min.	1d.-4d.

From Hampstead (Chalk Farm) to: — Charing Cross, Nos. 39, 44.
Oxford Circus, Nos. 39, 81.

From Highgate to: — Charing Cross, No. 84. } Islington, No. 22.

From St. John's Wood to: — Baker Street, Nos. 26, 65, 82. } Charing Cross, Nos. 26, 65, } London Bridge, No. 28.
Camberwell, Nos. 63, 65, 82. } 82. }

From Kilburn (or West Kilburn) to: — Charing Cross, Nos. 31, 35, } City, No. 7. } London Bridge, No. 28.
36. }

l. From Camden Town,

86. Holloway-Bayswater.	-	Chocolate	Every 10 min.	1d.-4d.
87. Camden Town-Old Kent Road.	Waterloo	Dark Blue	Every 4 min.	1d.-4d.
88. Holloway-Fulham.	Favorite	Blue	Every 10 min.	1d.-0d.

From Camden Town to: — Charing Cross, Nos. 38, 39, } 'Elephant & Castle' No. 64. } Oxford Circus, Nos. 34, 38,
41, 44, 50, 74, etc. } 50. }

From Kentish Town (Pl. B, 17, 21) to: — Charing Cross, Nos. 34, 44, } City, No. 72. } 'Elephant & Castle', No. 72,
50. }

St. John's Wood, and Kilburn.

Route	Points of interest on route
(81.) <i>High St.</i> (beyond Pl. B, 13), Haverstock Hill, Chalk Farm Road, <i>Camden Town</i> , Hampstead Road, Tottenham Court Road, <i>Oxford St.</i> , <i>St. Giles'</i> Church (Pl. R, 27).	Hampstead Heath, Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens.
(82.) 'Swiss Cottage' (Pl. B, 10). Thence to <i>Oxford Circus</i> , see No. 26. Thence to Westminster Bridge Road, see No. 54. Then London Road, 'Elephant & Castle', <i>Old Kent Road</i> (Pl. G, 41).	See Nos. 26, 54.
(83.) <i>Priory Road</i> (Pl. B, 6), Kilburn High Road, Cambridge Road, Walerton Road, Great Western Road, Richmond Road, Pembridge Villas, Notting Hill, Church St., Kensington High St., Earl's Court Road, Redcliffe Gardens, Fulham Road (Redcliffe Arms; Pl. G, 6).	Earl's Court Exhibition.
(84.) <i>West End Lane</i> (Pl. B, 5), Priory Road, and thence as No. 83.	See No. 83.
(84a.) 'North Star', Finchley Road (Pl. B, 10), Broadhurst Gardens, Priory Road, and thence as No. 83.	See No. 83.
(85.) High Road, Palmerston Road (Pl. B, 2), Christ Church Road, Willesden Lane, High Road Willesden, Craven Park, Harrow Road, <i>Harlesden</i> .	

From Hampstead (Chalk Farm) to: — *Victoria and Westminster*,
Nos. 39, 44.

From Highgate to: — *London Bridge*, No. 22. } *Oxford St.*, No. 34.

From St. John's Wood to: — *Oxford Circus*, Nos. 26, 65, } *Piccadilly Circus*, Nos. 65, 82. } *Westminster*, Nos. 65, 82.
82. 82.

From Kilburn (or West Kilburn) to: — *Oxford Circus*, Nos. 7, 28, } *Piccadilly Circus*, Nos. 31, } *Victoria*, Nos. 45, 51.
31, 85, 86. 35, 86.

Kentish Town, & Holloway.

(86.) 'Nag's Head', Holloway, Camden Road (Pl. B, 25), Park St., Regent's Park Road, Albert Road, St. John's Wood Road, Clifton Gardens, Warwick Road, Harrow Road, Porchester Road, Queen's Road, Uxbridge Road (Pl. R, 7).	Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens, Lord's Cricket Ground, Kensington Gardens.
(87.) Same Route (reversed) as No. 64 to 'Elephant & Castle'. Then New and Old Kent Road.	See No. 64.
(88.) <i>Seven Sisters' Road</i> , Holloway Road (Pl. B, 33), Caledonian Road, King's Cross, Great Portland St., Regent St., <i>Oxford Circus</i> , <i>Piccadilly Circus</i> , Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Brompton Road. Thence to West Kensington as in No. 15 and to <i>Greyhound Road</i> , Fulham (beyond Pl. G, 2).	Burlington House, Hyde Park, Imperial Institute.

From Camden Town to: — *Piccadilly Circus*, Nos. 84, } *Victoria and Westminster*, Nos. 38, 41, 50. } *Waterloo Station*, No. 64.
74, 87.

From Kentish Town (Pl. B, 17, 21) to: — *Oxford Circus* Nos. 84, } *Victoria and Westminster*, Nos. 44, 50.
44, 50.

m. From Islington,

Termini	Name	Colour	Time	Fare
89. Islington-Holborn Viaduct.	—	Red	Every 5 min.	1d.
90. Finsbury Park-Peckham Park Road.	—	Dark Green	Every 5-7 min.	1d.-4d.
91. Islington-Walham Green.	—	Blue and White	Every 4-5 min.	1d.-5d.
92. Islington-Walham Green.	—	Blue	Every 9-10 min.	1d.-6d.
93. Highbury-West Kensington.	—	Blue	Every 9-10 min.	1d.-6d.
94. Highbury-Piccadilly.	—	Light Green	Every 4 min.	1d.-3d.
94a. Highbury-Paddington Station.	—	White	Every 10 min.	1d.-4d.
95. Highbury-Fulney.	—	Light Blue	Every 16 min.	1d.-6d.
96. Highbury-Walham Green.	—	Blue	Every 8-9 min.	1d.-6d.
97. Barnsbury-Brixton.	Islington	Chocolate	Every 5 min.	1/2d.-1 1/2d.

From Islington to:

Baker St., Nos. 92, 93.
Charing Cross, No. 49.City, Nos. 22, 71, 90, 97.
'Elephant & Castle', No. 71.
Hornsey, No. 43.London Bridge, Nos. 22, 71,
90.

n. Suburban

Termini	Colour	Time	Fare
98. Acton-Hanwell.	Red	Every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	1d.-4d.
99. Blackheath-Eltham.	Dark Green	Every hr.	3d. & 6d.
*100. Blackheath-Shooters' Hill.	Light Green	irreg.	3d. —
*101. Blackheath-Vanbragh Park.	Red	Every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	8d. —
102. Beckenham-Catford.	Light Green	Every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	2d.-4d.
103. Brixton-West Norwood.	Green	Every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	1d.-3d.
104. Chelsea Bridge-Knightbridge.	Red	Every 7-10 min.	1/2d.-2d.
105. Clapham-Putney.	Light Green	Every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	1d.-4d.
106. Clapham Junction-Knightsbridge.	Light Blue	Every 4 min.	1d.-3d.
107. Clapham Jet. Merton Lane Road.	Green	Every 12 min.	1d.
108. Clapham Junction-Tooting.	Red	Every few min.	1d.-2d.

Highbury, & Barnsbury.

Route	Points of interest on route
(89.) 'Angel' (Pl. B, 35), St. John's Street Road, West Smithfield, Giltspur St., Holborn Viaduct (Pl. R, 35).	Smithfield.
(90.) Hornsey Wood Tavern (beyond Pl. B, 37), Blackstock Road, Essex Road, New North Road, City Road, Finsbury Square, Moorgate St., London Bridge, Borough High St., Great Dover St., Old Kent Road ('Shard Arms').	Bank, Exchange, Mansion House, Monument.
(91.) 'Angel' (Pl. B, 35), King's Cross. Thence to Brompton Road, see No. 88. Then Old Brompton Road, Fulham Road, Walham Green (Pl. G, 8), Wandsworth Bridge Road (beyond Pl. G, 4).	See No. 88.
(92.) 'Hare & Hounds', Upper St. (Pl. B, 34), 'Angel', Pentonville Road, King's Cross, Baker St., Orchard St., Oxford St., Park Lane, Knightsbridge, Brompton Road, S. Kensington Station, Fulham Road, 'Red Lion', Broadway, Walham Green (Pl. G, 8).	Hyde Park, South Kensington Museum, Natural History Museum.
(93.) To Piccadilly Circus, see No. 94. Then Piccadilly, Old Brompton Road, Lillie Road, North End Road.	Agricultural Hall, St. James's Hall, Hyde Park.
(94.) Highbury Barn (beyond Pl. B, 37), Highbury Grove, Upper St., 'Angel', Islington, St. John's Street Road, Rosebery Avenue, Theobald's Road, Oxford St., Charing Cross Road, Piccadilly Circus (Pl. R, 26).	Agricultural Hall, St. James's Hall.
(94a.) Highbury Barn (beyond Pl. B, 37) to 'Angel' as above, then King's Cross, Euston Road, Baker Street Station, Marylebone Road, Praed Street, Paddington (Pl. R, 11).	
(95.) To Piccadilly Circus, see No. 94. Then Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, Sloane St., King's Road, Chelsea, Parson's Green, Hurlingham Lane, Putney Bridge.	See No. 94. Burlington House, Hyde Park.
(96.) To Knightsbridge, see Nos. 94, 95. Thence to Walham Green, see No. 92.	See Nos. 94, 95, 92.
(97.) Oxford Road (Pl. B, 30), Thornhill Road, Richmond Road, Liverpool Road, 'Angel', Islington, Goswell Road, Aldersgate St., Ludgate Circus, Blackfriars Bridge, Kennington Park Road, Brixton Road (Pl. G, 82).	Agricultural Hall, St. Paul's.

From Islington to: —

Oxford Circus, Nos. 48,	Piccadilly Circus, Nos. 48,	Victoria & Westminster,
91, 94-96.	91, 94-96.	Nos. 48, 49.
	Putney, No. 95.	

Omnibus Lines.

Termini	Colour	Time	Fare
108a. Cricklewood-Hendon.	Red	Every 20-30 min.	1d.-2d.
*108b. Crystal Palace-Norwood.	Green	Every hr.	3d.-4d.
*109. Finsbury Park-Clapton.	Brown	Every 10 min.	1d.-2d.
110. Lee Green-Grove Park.	Light Green	Every hr.	2d.-4d.
111. Lee Green-New Cross.	Light Green	Every 7 min.	1d.-2d.
112. Peckham-East Dulwich.	Light Green	Every 8 min.	1d.-2d.
113. Peckham-Forest Hill.	Green	Every 1/4 hr.	1d.-2d.
114. Peckham-Lordship Lane.	Light Green	Every 20 min.	1d.-3d.
115. Peckham-Old Kent Road.	Light Green	Every 7 min.	1d.
116. Shepherd's Bush-Walham Green.	Green	Every 1/4 hr.	1d.-4d.
117. Highgate-Barnet.	Red	Every hr.	1d.

Tramways. About 130 miles of tramways, with over 1200 cars, and carrying 150 million passengers annually, are in operation, and are convenient for visiting the outlying districts of London (fares $\frac{1}{2}d.$ - $5d.$). Horses are still the chief motive power. Most of the lines on the S. side of the Thames (fare $\frac{1}{2}d.$ - $3d.$) are now managed by the London County Council. The cars are comfortable and run every few minutes. In many cases transfer-tickets are issued between tramway and bus lines. The following are among the chief lines: —

N. SIDE OF THE THAMES.

1. From Aldgate (Pl. R, 47; III): a. To Well St. (Pl. B, 54) via Bethnal Green Museum; b. To Poplar (Pl. R, 67); c. To Stratford (Pl. B, 70). — d. From STRATFORD to Leytonstone; e. To Manor Park. — f. From VICTORIA PARK (Cassland Road; Pl. B, 54) to the West India Docks (Pl. R, 62).
2. From Moorgate St. (Pl. R, 44; III): a. To Finsbury Park (beyond Pl. B, 33) via Islington; b. To Finsbury Park via Canonbury; c. To Finsbury Park (Manor House) via Southgate Road; d. To Upper Clapton; e. To Dalston and Stamford Hill; f. To Highgate via Holloway Road (Pl. B, 33). — g. From BISHOPSGATE ST. (Pl. R, 44) to Stoke Newington. — h. From FINSBURY PARK to Edmonton; i. To Wood Green.
3. From Aldersgate St. (Pl. R, 40): a. To Hackney (Marc St.; Pl. B, 49); b. To Highgate.
4. From Holborn (Pl. R, 36): a. To Dalston and Stamford Hill; b. To Holloway via King's Cross; c. To Parliament Hill via King's Cross. — From BLOOMSBURY (Theobald's Road; Pl. R, 32): d. To Lea Bridge Road; e. To Poplar. — f. From CLERKENWELL ROAD (Pl. R, 36) to Holloway Road via King's Cross.
5. From King's Cross (Pl. B, 32): a. To Hampstead Heath; b. To Islington (Angel; Pl. B, 35). See also No. 4.
6. From Euston Road (Pl. B, 24): a. To Hampstead Heath; b. To Highgate via Kentish Town (Pl. B, 21); c. To Holloway (Nag's Head) via Camden Road (Pl. B, 25).
7. From Harrow Road (Lock Bridge) to Harlesden via Kensal Green.
8. From Uxbridge Road Station: a. To Acton; b. To Goldhawk Road.
9. From Victoria Station (Pl. G, 21) to Vauxhall Bridge (Pl. G, 28).

S. SIDE OF THE THAMES.

10. From Kew Bridge: a. To Hammersmith Broadway; b. To Richmond.
11. From Chelsea Bridge (Pl. G, 18): a. To Lavender Hill; b. To Clapham Junction.
12. From Vauxhall Bridge (Pl. G, 26) to Camberwell.
13. From Westminster Bridge (Pl. R, 29): a. To Wandsworth (North St.) via Battersea Park Road; b. To Wandsworth (East Hill) via Lavender Hill; c. To Lower Tooting; d. To Streatham Hill (cable); e. To Peckham and New Cross; f. To Greenwich.
14. From Waterloo Station (Pl. R, 34): a. To Clapham and Tooting; b. To Peckham (Rye Lane); c. To Greenwich.
15. From Blackfriars Bridge (Pl. R, 34): a. To Tooting; b. To Streatham Hill (cable); c. To Peckham and New Cross; d. To Greenwich.
16. From Old Kent Road: a. To Streatham; b. To Camberwell Green.
17. From London Bridge (Hop Exchange; Pl. R, 38): a. To Wandsworth (North St.) via Battersea Park Road; b. To Wandsworth (East Hill) via Lavender Hill.
18. From Plumstead Church to Greenwich, via Woolwich.

The Highgate Cable Tramway, the first of the kind in Europe, opened in 1884, ascends Highgate Hill from the Archway Tavern (p. 874); the cars start every 5 min. (fare 1d.). The motive power is supplied by an endless wire rope, placed in a tube below the surface of the road and kept in motion by a stationary engine. Connection between the car and the rope

is effected by means of a 'gripping attachment', passing through a slit in the middle of the track. The rope runs between the jaws of the 'gripper', which the driver closes when he wishes to start the car, reversing the operation and applying the brakes when he wishes to stop.

Coaches. During the summer-months well-appointed stage coaches run from London to various places in the vicinity, usually starting from Northumberland Avenue between 10 and 11.45 a.m. The fares vary from 2s. 6d. to 15s.; return-fares one-half or two-thirds more; box-seats usually 2s. 6d. extra. Some of these coaches are driven by the gentlemen who own them. They afford better opportunities in many respects for viewing the scenery than railway-trains, and may be recommended in fine weather. On the more popular routes seats have often to be booked several days in advance. The whole coach may generally be engaged for seven to ten guineas. A few of these coaches now ply in winter also. Particulars may be obtained on application at Cook's Office, in the Victoria Hotel, or at Gaze's Office, 4 Northumberland Avenue.

Among the places to which coaches usually run are *Virginia Water* (29 M.; return-fare 18s. 6d.), *Box Hill* (27 M.; 10s., return 15s.), *Brighton* (58 M.; fare 15s.), *Ascot* (30 M.; 10s., return 15s.), *Bushey* ('The Hall'); 18 M.; 6s.), *Ockham* (22 M.; 10s. 6d., return 15s. 6d.), *St. Albans* (25 M.; return-fare 15s.), *Dorking* (26 M.; 10s., return 15s.), *Hampton Court* (16 M.; return-fare 10s. 6d.), *Windsor* (30 M.; 12s. 6d., return 17s. 6d.), and *Guildford* (28 M.; 10s., return 15s.).

See 'Coach Drives from London' by B. Hounsell ('Sportsman' Office, 139 Fleet Street, E. C.).

10. Railways.

The following are the chief Terminal Railway Stations in London, besides which there are about 300 small stations for local and suburban traffic.

I. **EUSTON SQUARE STATION** (Pl. B, 24, 28), the terminus of the LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, Euston Square, near Euston Road and Tottenham Court Road. An additional station has been opened a little to the W. Trains for *Rugby*, *Crewe*, *Chester*, *Bangor*, *Holyhead* (whence steamers to *Ireland*); *Birmingham*, *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*, *Leicester*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *Leeds*, *Hull*; *Liverpool*, *Manchester*; *Carlisle*, *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, etc. — SUBURBAN TRAINS to *Chalk Farm*, *Loudoun Road*, *Kilburn & Maida Vale*, *Queen's Park*, *Willesden Junction*, *Sudbury & Wembley*, *Harrow*, *Stanmore*, *Pinner*, *Bushey*, *Watford*, *Kicknansworth*, and *St. Albans*.

II. **ST. PANCRAS STATION** (Pl. B, 28), Euston Road, to the W. of King's Cross Station, the terminus of the MIDLAND RAILWAY. Trains for *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, *Blackburn*, *Chesterfield*, *Sheffield*, *Hull*, *York*, *Leeds*, *Bradford*, *Newcastle*; *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, etc. — SUBURBAN TRAINS for *Cumden Road*, *Kentish Town*, *Haverstock Hill*, *Finchley Road*, *West End*, *Child's Hill*, *Welsh Harp*, and *Hendon*; *Highgate Road*, *Junction Road*, *Upper Holloway*, *Hornsey Road*, *Crouch Hill*,

Harringay Park, St. Ann's, South Tottenham; Walthamstow, Leytonstone, East Ham, Barking, Upminster; Southend, etc.

III. King's Cross Station (Pl. B, 31, 32), Euston Road, terminus of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Trains for the N. and N.E.: York, Newcastle, Edinburgh; Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool; Cambridge, Luton, Hertford, Lincoln. — SUBURBAN TRAINS to Holloway, Finsbury Park, Highgate, Finchley, Mill Hill, and Edgware; Harringay, Hornsey, Barnet, and Enfield; Hatfield, Knebworth, and Hitchin, etc.

IV. Marylebone Station (Pl. R, 16), the London terminus of the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY, for the N., N.W., & N.E. of England and for Scotland (trains start from the W. side of the station). Trains to Brackley, Rugby, Lutterworth, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Doncaster, Rotherham, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, York, Darlington, Newcastle, Scarborough, Worksop, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Retford, Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Hull, Manchester, Warrington, Liverpool, Stockport, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, St. Helens, Wigan, Chester, Southport, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

V. Paddington Station (Pl. R, 11, 12), terminus of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for the W. and S.W. of England (trains start from the W. side of the station). Trains to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Exeter; Plymouth, Falmouth; Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, New Milford; Oxford, Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, etc. — SUBURBAN TRAINS to Westbourne Park, Acton, Ealing, Hanwell, Brentford, Uxbridge; Staines; Maidenhead, Henley; Great Marlow, High Wycombe; Aylesbury; Windsor; Reading, etc.

VI. Liverpool Street Station (Pl. R, 44; III), near Bishopsgate Street, terminus of the GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY (18 platforms, 20 lines, nearly 1000 trains per day). Trains to Southend, Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Ipswich, Norwich, Cromer, Lowestoft, Yarmouth; Cambridge, Ely, Lynn, Wisbech, Peterborough, Lincoln, Doncaster, York, etc. — SUBURBAN TRAINS to Bethnal Green, Hackney, Stoke Newington, Stamford Hill, Seven Sisters, Palace Gates; Edmonton, Enfield, Clayton, Tottenham, Enfield Lock, Waltham Cross, Cheshunt, Broxbourne, Rye House, Hertford, Walthamstow, Chingford; Coborn Road (Old Ford), Stratford, Leytonstone, Epping Forest, Ongar; Forest Gate, Ilford, Romford, Southend; Canning Town, Victoria and Albert Docks, Woolwich, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Deptford Road, New Cross, Croydon, etc.

VII. Broad Street Station (Pl. R, 44; III), terminus of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY. Trains to Shoreditch, Haggerston, and Dalston, where the line forks. The rails to the W. run to Mildmay Park, Canonbury, Islington & Highbury, Barnsbury, Camden Town, Kentish Town, Gospel Oak (for Highgate; to Chingford, see p. 57),

Hampstead Heath, Finchley Road, West End Lane, Brondesbury, Kensal Rise, Willesden Junction (an important station for North London, stopped at by all the express trains of the L. N.W. railway), *Acton, South Acton* (branch to *Hammersmith Broadway*, for *Bedford Park*), *Hammersmith, Gunnersbury, Kew Bridge, Kew Gardens, Richmond, and Kingston*. The line to the E. goes to *Hackney, Homerton, Victoria Park, Old Ford, Bow, and Poplar*. Trains also run every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Broad Street to *Camden Town* (as above) and *Chalk Farm*, on the L. N. W. railway; and every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Dalston, Highbury, Camden Town, Kentish Town*; thence as above to *Willesden Junction*, and thence to *St. Quintin Park & Wormwood Scrubs, Uxbridge Road* (for Shepherd's Bush), *Kensington* (*Addison Road*; p. 58), *Earl's Court, South Kensington*, and thence by the 'inner circle' (p. 60) to *Mansion House*. — *Gospel Oak* is also the terminus of a line via *Highgate Road, Junction Road, Upper Holloway, Hornsey Road, Crouch Hill, Harringay Park, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, St. James's Street, Hoe Street, Wood Street, and Hale End*, to *Chingford*.

VIII. *Charing Cross Station* (Pl. R, 26, 30; IV), close to *Trafalgar Square*, one of the West End termini of the **SOUTH EASTERN AND CHATHAM RAILWAY** to *Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Dorking, Guildford, Reigate, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, Dover, Rochester, Maidstone, etc* — **SUBURBAN TRAINS** to *Chislehurst, Sevenoaks, Croydon, Spa Road, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Dartford, Gravesend, Chatham; New Cross, Lewisham, Beckenham, Bromley, Bickley; Blackheath, Bexley Heath; Lee, Eltham, Sidcup, etc.*

IX. *Cannon Street Station* (Pl. R, 39; III), near the Bank, City terminus for the same lines as Charing Cross. Trains from Charing Cross to Cannon Street, and vice versa, every 10 minutes.

X. *Victoria Station* (Pl. R, G, 24), in *Victoria Street*, the terminus of the **LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY**, and also one of the West End termini of the **SOUTH EASTERN AND CHATHAM RAILWAY**.

1. The **CHATHAM RAILWAY (MAIN LINE)**, to *Clapham, Brixton, Herne Hill, Dulwich, Sydenham Hill, Beckenham, Bromley, Bickley, Rochester, Chatham, Faversham, Canterbury, Dover, Deal; Queenborough, Sheerness; Herne Bay, Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate; Swanley, Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Ashford*.

2. The **CRYSTAL PALACE** branch of the S. E. & C. R.: stations *Wandsworth Road, Clapham, Brixton, Denmark Hill, Peckham Rye, Nunhead, Honor Oak, Lordship Lane, Upper Sydenham, Crystal Palace (High Level Station)*.

3. The **METROPOLITAN EXTENSION**, to *Ludgate Hill and Holborn Viaduct Station*, via *Grosvenor Road, Battersea Park Road, Wandsworth Road, Clapham & North Stockwell, Brixton & South Stockwell, Loughborough Junction, Camberwell New Road, Walworth Road, Elephant and Castle, and Borough Road*; also through-trains to *King's Cross (G.N.R.)* and *Kentish Town (Mid. Railway)*.

4. The WEST LONDON EXTENSION, via Battersea, Chelsea, West Brompton, to Kensington (Addison Road), where there are connections for Ealing, Southall, and Windsor, for Euston, and for the N. London Railway (see p. 56) to Ealing and Southall (G.W.R.).

5. The BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, via Clapham Junction (a most important station for South London, through which 1200 trains pass daily), Wandsworth Common, Balham, Streatham Hill, West Norwood, Gipsy Hill, and Crystal Palace (Low Level Station), to Norwood Junction (see below), or by Clapham Junction, Wandsworth Common, Balham, Streatham Common, Norbury, Thornton Heath, and Selhurst to Croydon (see below). At Norwood Junction and Croydon the line joins the London Bridge and Brighton Line.

6. The SOUTH LONDON LINE, via Grosvenor Road, Battersea Park Road, Wandsworth Road, Clapham Road, East Brixton, Denmark Hill, Peckham Rye, Queen's Road, Old Kent Road, and South Bermondsey, to London Bridge.

XI. Ludgate Hill Station (Pl. R. 35; II), near St. Paul's Cathedral and Blackfriars Bridge, City station of the METROPOLITAN EXTENSION of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway (p. 57).

XII. Holborn Viaduct Station (Pl. R. 35; II), Holborn Viaduct, City terminus for the main line trains of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

XIII. St. Paul's Station (Pl. R. 35; II), Queen Victoria Street, another terminus of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, for the Main Line, Catford, and Crystal Palace trains.

XIV. Fenchurch Street Station (Pl. R. 43; III), near the Bank (S. side of Fenchurch St.), terminus of the BLACKWALL RAILWAY to Shadwell, Stepney, Limehouse, West India Docks, Poplar, and Blackwall, and of the TILBURY, GRAVESEND, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

XV. Baker Street Station (Pl. R. 20), of the Metropolitan Railway (p. 60), practically ranks among the London termini since the extension of the St. John's Wood branch to Harrow, Northwood, Rickmansworth, Chesham, and Aylesbury (comp. R. 43).

On the right (S.) bank of the Thames: —

XVI. London Bridge Station (Pl. R. 42), the City terminus of the BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, via Norwood Junction (see above), Croydon (see above), Purley (junction for Caterham), Red Hill Junction (branch W. for Reigate, Box Hill, and Dorking; E. for Dover), Three Bridges (for Arundel), and Hayward's Heath (junction for Lewes and Newhaven), to Brighton. Also to Chichester and Portsmouth for the Isle of Wight. — SUBURBAN TRAINS to New Cross, Brockley, Honor Oak Park, Forest Hill, Sydenham (Crystal Palace), Penge, and Anerley; to Victoria Station, see p. 57.

XVII. Waterloo Station, Waterloo Road, Lambeth (Pl. R. 80), terminus of the SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, consists of three parts —

1. The NORTHERN (entrance on the E. and N.E.), for the line to *Reading* by *Vauxhall*, *Queen's Road*, *Clapham Junction*, *Wandsworth*, *Putney*, and *Barnes*. At Barnes the line forks; the branch to the right (N.) forms a loop-line via *Chiswick*, *Kew Bridge*, *Brentford*, *Isleworth*, and *Hounslow*, beyond which it rejoins the main line; that to the left (the main line) passes *Mortlake*, *Richmond*, *Twickenham* (branch to *Strawberry Hill*, *Shepperton*, *Teddington*, *Kingston*, and *Combe & Malden*) and *Staines* (junction for *Windsor*).

2. The CENTRAL (entrance on the E. and W.), for the main line to *Southampton*, *Bournemouth*, *Weymouth*, *Portsmouth (Isle of Wight)*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Ilfracombe*, *North Cornwall*, etc.

3. The SOUTHERN (same entrances as the Central), for local trains to *Guildford* via *Earlsfield*, *Wimbledon* (an important junction), and *Raynes Park*. At Raynes Park a loop-line, to the left, runs via *Epsom* and *Leatherhead*, rejoining the older line at *Epsom Junction*. The latter line proceeds via *Combe-Malden* and *Surrey*. The trains for *Surrey*, *Thames Ditton*, and *Hampton Court* also start from the Southern station; and also a service to *Kingston* and *Twickenham* (see above).

[*Waterloo Junction*, adjoining Waterloo terminus on the E., is a distinct station belonging to the South Eastern & Chatham Railway.]

On all the English lines the first-class passenger is entitled to carry 112*lb.* of luggage free, second-class 50*lb.*, and third-class 30*lb.* The companies, however, do not always charge for overweight unless the excess is exorbitant. On all inland routes the traveller should see that his luggage is duly labelled for his destination, and put into the right van, as otherwise the railways are not responsible for its transport. Travellers to the Continent require to book their luggage and obtain a ticket for it, after which it gives them no farther trouble. The railway-porters are nominally forbidden to accept gratuities, but it is a common custom to give 2*d.*-6*d.* to the porter who transfers the luggage from the cab to the train or vice versa.

Travellers accustomed to the formalities of Continental railway-officials may perhaps consider that in England they are too much left to themselves. Tickets are not invariably checked at the beginning of a journey, and travellers should therefore make sure that they are in the proper compartment. The names of the stations are not always so conspicuous as they should be (especially at night); and the way in which the porters call them out, laying all the stress on the last syllable, is seldom of much assistance. The officials, however, are generally civil in answering questions and giving information. In winter foot-warmers with hot water are usually provided. It is 'good form' for a passenger quitting a railway carriage where there are other travellers to close the door behind him, and to pull up the window if he has had to let it down.

SMOKING is forbidden in all the carriages except in the compartments marked 'smoking' under a penalty of 4*s.*

Bradshaw's Railway Guide (monthly; 6*d.*) is the most complete; but numerous others (the *ABC Railway Guide*, etc.), claiming to be easier of reference, are also published. Each of the great railway-companies publishes a monthly guide to its own system (price 1-2*d.*).

Metropolitan or Underground Railways.

An important artery of 'intramural' traffic is afforded by the *Metropolitan* and *Metropolitan District Railways*. These lines,

which for the most part run under the houses and streets by means of tunnels, and partly also through cuttings between high walls, form a complete belt (the 'inner circle') round the whole of the inner part of London, while various branch-lines diverge to the outlying suburbs. The Midland, Great Western, Great Northern, and other railways run suburban trains in connection with the Metropolitan lines. The Metropolitan Railway was constructed at a cost of 1,000,000*l.* per mile. The Underground Railways convey over 150 million passengers annually, or nearly 3 million per week, at an average rate of about twopence per journey. Over the quadruple part of the line, at Farringdon Street, 1200 trains run every week-day. Experiments in the use of electrical traction have been successfully made on a section of the line, and it is hoped that this method of haulage will soon supersede steam locomotive power on the 'inner circle'. The stations on the underground lines are the following (see Railway Map): —

Mark Lane, for the Tower of London, the Mint, Corn Exchange, Billingsgate, and the Docks.

Aldgate, Houndsditch, corner of Leadenhall and Fenchurch Streets; for Mincing Lane, Whitechapel, Minories, and the East End.

From Aldgate the line is extended to **Aldgate East** and **St. Mary's (Whitechapel)**, whence the trains run on to **Shadwell**, **Wapping**, **Rotherhithe**, **Deptford Road**, and **New Cross**, on the East London Railway. Through-trains now run between New Cross and many of the District and Metropolitan stations.

Bishopsgate, near the Liverpool Street (Great Eastern; sub-way) and Broad Street (North London) stations.

Moorgate Street, close to Finsbury Circus, 5 min. from the Bank, chief station for the City.

Aldersgate Street, Long Lane, near the General Post Office and Smithfield Market; change for Ludgate Hill, Crystal Palace, and South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

Farringdon Street, in Clerkenwell, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of Holborn Viaduct, connected with **Holborn Viaduct** and **Ludgate Hill** stations (see p. 58); trains to and from the latter (South Eastern and Chatham Railway) every 10 minutes.

King's Cross, corner of Pentonville Road and Gray's Inn Road, connected with the Great Northern and Midland Railways.

Gower Street, near Euston Square (North Western) Terminus and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the British Museum. Omnibus (2*d.*) to Edgware Road Station (p. 61) in connection with the trains.

Portland Road, Park Square, at the S.E. angle of Regent's Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the S. entrance of the Zoological Gardens.

Baker Street (comp. p. 58), corner of York Place, another station for the Botanic and Zoological Gardens. A little to the E., in Marylebone Road, is Madame Tussaud's (p. 68). Railway-omnibuses to Oxford Circus (1*d.*), Piccadilly Circus (1*d.*), and Charing Cross (2*d.*).
BRANCH LINE to St. John's Wood, Rickmansworth, and Aylesbury, see p. 48.

Edgware Road, Chapel Street. Omnibus to Gower St. (p. 60).

BRANCH LINE to *Bishop's Road*, *Royal Oak*, *Westbourne Park*, *Notting Hill* (the last two stations are both near Kensal Green Cemetery), *Latimer Road*, *Shepherd's Bush*, *Hammersmith* (trains every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); also to *Turnham Green* (Bedford Park), *Gunnersbury*, *Kew Gardens*, *Richmond* (trains every half-hour, from Bishop's Road to Richmond in 28 min.). — From Latimer Road branch-line to the left to *Uxbridge Road*, *Addison Road* (Kensington; for Olympia, p. 69), *Earl's Court*, and *Brompton* (*Gloucester Road*), see below; trains every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Fraed Street (Paddington), opposite the Great Western Hotel and the Paddington Station, with which it is connected by a subway.

Queen's Road (Bayswater), near N. side of Kensington Gardens.

Notting Hill Gate, Notting Hill High Street, for the E. part of Notting Hill, Campden Hill, etc.

Kensington High Street, Kensington, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from Holland House and Park, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Albert Hall.

Gloucester Road (Brompton).

BRANCH LINES: To *Earl's Court*, *West Brompton*, *Waltham Green* (for Stamford Bridge Athletic Grounds), *Parson's Green* (for Hurlingham Park), *Putney Bridge*, *East Putney*, *Southfields*, *Wimbledon Park*, and *Wimbledon*; to *Earl's Court*, *West Kensington*, *Hammersmith*, *Ravenscourt Park*, *Turnham Green*, *Gunnersbury*, *Kew Gardens*, and *Richmond*; to *Earl's Court*, *Addison Road*, *Latimer Road*, etc. (see above); to *Earl's Court*, *Addison Road*, *Willesden Junction*, *Broad Street* (see p. 57). From Turnham Green a branch runs to *Chiswick Park*, *Mill Hill Park*, *Ealing Common*, and *Ealing (Broadway)*.

South Kensington, Cromwell Road, for South Kensington Museum (3 min. to the N.), Natural History Museum, Albert Hall, Albert Memorial, and the Imperial Institute.

Sloane Square, near Chelsea Hospital, station for Battersea Park.

Victoria, opposite Victoria Terminus (p. 57), with which it is connected by a subway, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Buckingham Palace.

St. James's Park, York Street, to the S. of St. James's Park.

Westminster Bridge, Victoria Embankment, at the W. end of Westminster Bridge, station for the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, etc. From Westminster to Blackfriars the line runs below the Victoria Embankment (p. 150).

Charing Cross, for Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, and West Strand.

Temple, between Somerset House and the Temple, below Waterloo Bridge, station for the Law Courts, Somerset House, and the London School Board Office.

Blackfriars, Bridge Street, adjacent to Blackfriars Bridge, connected by a covered way with the St. Paul's Station of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, and near Ludgate Hill Station (p. 58).

Mansion House, corner of Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street, station for St. Paul's. Omnibus to Liverpool Street Station.

Cannon Street, below the terminus of the South Eastern Railway (covered way), the station nearest the Bank and the Exchange.

The Monument, at the corner of Eastcheap, station for the Monument, London Bridge, and the Coal Exchange.

Trains run on the 'inner circle' in both directions from 5.30 a.m. to nearly midnight, at intervals of 3-10 min. during the day, and of 20 min. before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. On Sundays the train-service is suspended during the 'church interval' (11 a.m.-1 p.m.).

The stations generally occupy open sites, and are lighted from above, many of them being roofed with glass. The carriages are lighted with gas. The booking-office is generally on a level with the street, at the top of the flight of stairs leading down to the railway. The official who checks the tickets points out the right platform, while the tickets themselves are marked with a large red O or I (for 'outer' and 'inner' line of rails), corresponding with notices in the stations. After reaching the platform, the traveller had better enquire whether the train for his destination is the first that comes up or one of those that follow, or consult the somewhat inconspicuous telegraph-board on which the destination of the 'next train' is indicated. It may, however, be useful to know that the trains of the 'inner circle' have one white light on the engine; trains between Hammersmith and New Cross have two white lights to the left in front of the engine, between Hammersmith and Aldgate two white lights to the right in front, and between Richmond and Aldgate two white lights. The terminus towards which the train is travelling is also generally placarded on the front of the engine. Above the platforms hang boards indicating the points at which the different classes of carriage are drawn up; the first-class carriages are in the middle of the train. The names of the stations are called out by the porters, and are always painted at different parts of the platform and on the lamps and benches, though frequently difficult to distinguish from the surrounding advertisements. As the stoppages are extremely brief, no time should be lost either in taking seats or alighting. Passengers leave the platform by the 'Way Out', where their tickets are given up. Those who are travelling with through-tickets to a station situated on one of the branch-lines show their tickets at the junction where carriages are changed, and where the officials will indicate the proper train. — Comp. the time-tables of the companies.

The carriages are of three classes; the third class is apt to be inconveniently crowded between 8 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m. by passengers going to or returning from their daily work. The fares are extremely moderate, seldom exceeding a shilling even for considerable distances. Return-tickets are issued at a fare and a half. At first, in order to make himself acquainted with the Metropolis, the stranger will naturally prefer to make use of omnibuses and cabs, but when his early curiosity is satisfied he will probably often avail himself of the easy, rapid, and economical mode of travelling afforded by the Underground Railway.

Electric Railways.

The City and South London Electric Railway, opened in 1890, passes under the Thames just above London Bridge by means of two separate tunnels for the 'up' and 'down' traffic. This underground electric railway, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, runs from Moorgate Street (Pl. II, 40; III) to Clapham Common (beyond Pl. G, 28), with intermediate stations at the Bank, Denmark Street (London Bridge), the Borough, Elephant and Castle, New Street (Kennington), Kennington Oval, Stockwell (Pl. G, 82), and Clapham Road. The entire journey is performed in 22 min., by trains running every 3-5 minutes, a uniform fare of 2d. for any distance being paid on entering the stations. At each station powerful hydraulic lifts convey the passengers between the streets and the platforms, while there are also broad and convenient staircases. The total cost was 200,000*l.* per mile. An extension to Islington is in course of construction.

The Waterloo and City Railway, opened in 1898, connects the terminus of the London & South-Western Railway with the City. It begins at Waterloo Station (low level), crosses the Thames in two tunnels just above Blackfriars Bridge, and ends, near the Mansion House, at the City Station,

which is connected by means of tunnel footpaths with the Bank Station of the Central London Railway (see below). The total length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., and there are no intermediate stations; the journey occupies 4 or 5 minutes (fare 2d.).

The Central London Railway, opened in 1900, runs eastwards from Shepherd's Bush (beyond Pl. R. 2) in two parallel tunnels, under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside to the Bank (Pl. R. 39, 43; III), a distance of 6 M., with intermediate stations at Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate, Lancaster Gate, Westbourne, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus, Tottenham Court Road, British Museum, Chancery Lane, and General Post Office. At the Bank Station, immediately in front of the Royal Exchange, the line is connected with the two preceding electric railways. Trains run every few minutes, taking about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for the entire journey (uniform fare 2d.).

Various other underground electric railways are projected, authorised, or in construction.

11. Steamboats.

On the Thames between Hampton Court towards the west and Southend and Sheerness on the east there are about 45 piers or landing-places, the larger half of which are on the north or left bank. At *London Bridge* there are two piers, *Old Swan Pier*, on the N. bank, immediately above the bridge, and *Surrey Side Pier*, on the S. bank, immediately below. Between the bridges, as the reach between Vauxhall Bridge on the west and London Bridge on the east is sometimes called, are the piers at *All Hallows*, *Blackfriars*, *Temple*, *Charing Cross*, *Westminster*, *Lambeth*, and *Vauxhall*. Above Vauxhall Bridge are *Nine Elms*, *Pimlico*, *Battersea Park*, *Cadogan (Chelsea)*, *Carlyle Pier (Chelsea)*, *Battersea Square*, *Wandsworth*, *Putney*, *Hammersmith*, *Kew*, *Richmond*, *Teddington*, and *Hampton Court*. Below London Bridge ('below bridge') are *Cherry Gardens* (in no sense corresponding with its name), *Thames Tunnel*, *Globe Stairs*, *Limehouse*, *West India Docks*, *Commercial Docks*, *Greenwich*, *North Greenwich*, *Blackwall*, *South Woolwich*, *North Woolwich*, *Rosherville*, *Gravesend*, *Southend*, and *Sheerness*, where the Nore light-ship is reached, and the estuary of the Thames expands into the German Ocean.

The Thames has never been adequately made use of as a water-highway for passenger-service, and at present it seems not unlikely that the service will be still farther curtailed unless the City or the County Council take it in hand. The steamers ply in summer only. Comp. the advertisements in the daily papers.

THAMES STEAMBOAT COMPANY. Above bridge steamers of this company have hitherto plied between *London Bridge* (*Old Swan Pier*) and *Chelsea* (*Cadogan Pier*), calling at intermediate stations (fares 1d.-2d. according to distance); between *Chelsea* (*Cadogan Pier*) and *Kew* (fare 6d.), every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; and once daily between *London Bridge* (ca. 9.30 a.m.) and *Hampton Court* (22 M. in 2-3 hrs.; fare 1s., return-fare 1s. 6d.). Below bridge steamers of this company have hitherto plied between *Old Swan Pier* and *Greenwich* (fare 3d.) and *Woolwich* (fare 5d.), every 20-30 min.; and once daily between *London Bridge* and *Gravesend* (1s., return 1s. 6d.). On Sundays and holidays the fare is raised for most of the shorter trips. The steamers may also be hired for excursion-parties at prices ranging from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per day.

'BELLE' STEAMERS. From *London Bridge* (*Fresh Wharf*) daily (except Frid.) at 9.15 a.m. for *Gravesend*, *Southend* (fares 2s. 6d., 2s.), *Walton-on-the-Naze* (4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.), and *Clacton* (4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.). At Clacton steamers are changed (daily except Friday) for *Felsthorpe*, *Harwich*, and *Ipswich*.

(5s. 6d., 4s.), and for Farnmouth (1s. 6d., 5s.). Another steamer plies daily (except Frid.) at 9.35 a.m. to Margate (4s. 6d., 3s. 6d.).

NEW PALACE STEAMERS CO. The 'Royal Sovereign' plies daily to Margate and Ramsgate, and the 'Kohinoor' daily to Southend and Margate, both starting from Old Swan Pier. From Tilbury 'La Marguerite' runs on alternate days to Boulogne (3-4 hrs. on shore), and Ostend (2 hrs. on shore). Return-fares: to Margate, saloon 6s.; fore-cabin 5s.; to Boulogne (including third-class railway to Tilbury) 11s.; to Ostend 1s. 6d.

The 'Queen Elizabeth' of the QUEENS OF THE RIVER STEAMSHIP CO. ascends the river daily (except Frid.) from Old Swan Pier to Kew (9d.; return 1s. 3d.), Richmond (1s. 3d., return 2s.), and Hampton Court (1s. 10d., return 2s. 6d.). Luncheon on board 2s. 6d.

12. Theatres, Music Halls, and other Entertainments.

The performance at most of the London theatres begins about 7.30, 8, or 8.30, and lasts till 11 p.m. The ticket-office is usually opened half-an-hour before the performance. Many theatres also give so-called 'morning performances' or 'matinées', beginning about 2.30 or 3 p.m. For details consult the notices 'under the clock' (*i.e.* immediately before the summaries and leaders) in the daily papers.

London possesses about 50 theatres and about 500 music-halls, which are visited by 320,000 people nightly or nearly 100,000,000 yearly. A visit to the whole of the theatres of London, which, however, could only be managed in the course of a prolonged sojourn, would give the traveller a capital insight into the social life of the people throughout all its gradations. Copies of the play are often sold at the theatres for 6d. or 1s. At some of the better theatres all extra fees have been abolished, but many of them still maintain the objectionable custom of charging for programmes, the care of wraps, etc. Opera-glasses may be hired for 1s. or 1s. 6d. from the attendants; in some theatres the glasses are placed in automatic boxes attached to the backs of the seats and opened by dropping a sixpenny piece or a shilling in the slot. French (late Lacy), 89 Strand, is the chief theatrical bookseller.

The best seats are the *Stalls*, next to the Orchestra, and the *Dress Circle*. On the occasion of popular performances tickets for these places are often not to be had at the door on entering, but must be secured previously at the *Box Office* of the theatre. The office always contains a plan of the theatre, showing the positions of the seats. Tickets for the opera and for most of the theatres may also be obtained from *Lacon & Ollier*, 168A New Bond Street; *Hays*, 26 Old Bond Street, 82 Cornhill, and 4 Royal Exchange Buildings; *Keith, Prowse, & Co.*, 48 Cheapside, 148 Fenchurch Street, Grand Hotel Buildings, 48 Victoria Street, First Avenue Hotel Buildings, High Holborn, and 167 New Bond Street; *Cramer*, 207 Regent Street and 40-46 Moorgate Street, City; *Newman*, Queen's Hall, Langham Place; *Ashton*, 38 Old Bond Street, 38 Sloane Street, and Stock Exchange; *Mr. Louis A. Back*, 200 Piccadilly; *Mitchell's Royal Library*, 38 Old Bond Street, 5 Leadenhall Street, and 16 Gloucester Road; *Cecil Roy*, 17 Wigmore Street, 11 Pont Street, 58 St. George's Place, 38 Sloane Street, 59 South Audley Street, and 68 Regent Street, and elsewhere, at charges somewhat higher as a rule than at the theatres themselves, but occasionally lower. Single box-seats can generally be obtained at the door as well as at the box-office, except when the boxes are let for the season.

Those who have not taken their tickets in advance should be at the door $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before the beginning of the performance, with, if possible, the exact price of their tickets in readiness. All the theatres are closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and many throughout Passion Week.

Evening-dress is not now compulsory in any of the London theatres, but is customary in the stalls and dress circle and *de rigueur* in most parts of the opera-house during the opera season.

The chief London theatres are the following (many of them closed in August and September).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, or COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, on the W. side of Bow Street, Long Acre, the third theatre on the same site, was built in 1858 by Barry. It accommodates an audience of 3500 persons, being nearly as large as the Scala at Milan, and has a handsome Corinthian colonnade. This house was originally sacred to Italian opera, but is now also used for promenade concerts in autumn and for fancy dress balls, etc., in winter. Boxes 3-10 guineas, orchestra stalls 2*s.*, balcony 15*s.*, amphitheatre 10*s.*, 7*s.*, and 5*s.*, gallery 2*s.* 6*d.* Performance commences at 8 or 8.30 p.m. Operas have also been given here at 'theatre' prices — i.e. about 50 per cent lower than those just mentioned. In winter, stalls 6*s.*, stage stalls 4*s.*, grand circle 2*s.* 6*d.*, balcony stalls 2*s.*, promenade 1*s.*

DRURY LANE THEATRE, between Drury Lane and Brydges St., near Covent Garden, where Garrick, Kean, the Kemble's, and Mrs. Siddons used to act. Shakespeare's plays, comedies, spectacular plays, English opera, etc. Pantomime in winter. Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, grand circle 7*s.* and 6*s.*, first circle 5*s.* and 4*s.*, balcony 2*s.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.* No fees. The vestibule contains a statue of *Keun* as Hamlet, by Carew, and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Strand, corner of Wellington Street. Shakespearean pieces, comedies, etc. (Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, dress circle 7*s.*, upper circle 4*s.*, amphitheatre 2*s.* 6*d.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.* No fees.

HAYMARKET THEATRE, at the S. end of the Haymarket. English comedy and drama. Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, balcony stalls 7*s.*, balcony 5*s.*, pit-circle 2*s.* 6*d.*, upper boxes 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.* No fees.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, in the Haymarket, opposite the preceding. English comedy and drama (Mr. Beerbohm Tree). Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, dress circle 7*s.* 6*d.*, balcony 5*s.*, upper circle 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.*

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King Street, St. James's Square. Comedies and society plays (Mr. George Alexander). Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, dress circle 7*s.*, upper circle 4*s.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.* No fees.

SAVOY THEATRE, Savoy Place, Strand (electric light). English comic operas and operettas. Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, balcony 7*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.*, first circle 4*s.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, amphitheatre 2*s.*, gallery 1*s.* No fees.

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, Charing Cross Road, with a roof-garden and elevator. Comedies, society pieces, etc. (Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore). Prices from 1*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE, 411 Strand (N. side), near Bedford Street. Melodramas and farces. Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, dress circle 6*s.*, upper circle 4*s.* and 3*s.*, pit 2*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 1*s.*

STRAND THEATRE, 168 Strand, near Somerset House. Comedies, opera-bouffes, and burlesques. Stalls 10*s.* 6*d.*, dress circle 6*s.*, boxes 4*s.*, pit 2*s.*, gallery 1*s.*

GAIETY THEATRE, 345 Strand (rebuilding). Musical comedies, burlesques, farces. Orchestra stalls 10s. 6d., balcony stalls 6s. and 7s. 6d., upper boxes 5s. and 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s. No fees.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 404 Strand. Comedies, farces, and burlesques. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d. and 6s., lower circle 5s., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

GLOBE THEATRE, Newcastle Street, Strand. Comedies, etc. (Mr. John Hare). Prices as at the Strand Theatre.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE, Sloane Square, Chelsea. Comediettas, farces, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s. No fees.

CRITERION THEATRE, Piccadilly East. Comedies, society plays, farces, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s., family circle 3s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

GARRICK THEATRE, Charing Cross Road. Comedies and dramas. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d. and 6s., upper boxes 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue. Comedies, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d. and 6s., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., amphitheatre 1s. 6d., gallery 1s.

LYRIC THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue. Comedy-operas, romantic drama, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., balcony stalls 7s. 6d. and 6s., circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

GREAT QUEEN STREET THEATRE, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Light comedy (Mr. W. S. Penley). Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 6-7s., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

DALY'S THEATRE, Cranbourn St., Leicester Square. Shakespearean pieces, comedies, etc. (Daly Company, with Miss Ada Rehan, in the season). Stalls 10s. 6d., balcony 7s., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

TERRY'S THEATRE, 105 Strand. Comedies, domestic dramas, etc. (Mr. Edward Terry). Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d. and 6s., upper boxes 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

AVENUE THEATRE, Northumberland Avenue. Light comedy (Mr. Chas. Hawtrey). Stalls 10s. 6d., balcony stalls 7s. 6d., dress circle 6s., upper circle 4s. and 3s., pit 2s., gallery 1s.

DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE, St. Martin's Lane, near Trafalgar Square. Comedies, dramas, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., balcony 7s. 6d. and 6s., upper boxes 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Coventry Street, Haymarket. Comedies, operettas, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d. and 6s., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych Street, Strand. Comedies, melodramas, and extravaganzas.

ROYALTY THEATRE, 73 Dean Street, Soho. Comedies, burlesques, and opera-bouffes. Stalls 10s. 6d., dress circle 7s. 6d. and 6s., upper circle 4s., pit 2s. 6d., gallery 1s.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE, Panton Street, Haymarket. Comedies, musical comedies, etc. Stalls 10s. 6d., balcony 6s.-7s., pit 2s. 6d.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, 150 Oxford Street, to the E. of Oxford Circus. Melodramas, musical comedies, etc. Stalls 6s., grand circle 4s. and 3s., first circle 2s., pit stalls 1s. 6d., pit 1s., gallery 6d.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, Royal Aquarium, Westminster (see p. 273). Comedies, burlesques, and farces. Stalls 7s., dress circle 5s., boxes 3s., pit 2s., amphitheatre 1s.

GRAND THEATRE, High Street, Islington. Comedies, melodramas, operettas, etc.; pantomime in winter. Stalls 4s., dress circle 3s., balcony 2s., pit stalls 1s. 6d., pit 1s., gallery 6d.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, 204 Shoreditch High Street. Popular pieces. Balcony 3s., stalls 2s., pit stalls 1s., gallery 4d.

WEST LONDON THEATRE, Church Street, near Edgware Road Station. Stalls and boxes 2s., pit 6d., gallery 4d.

PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel, holding nearly 4000 persons. Nautical dramas, melodramas, farces. Admission 3d.-1s.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE, 124 Blackfriars Road. Melodramas and farces. Admission 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 6d., 4d.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton Street, in the N.E. of London, holding nearly 3400 persons. Melodramas. Prices 3d. to 2s.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE, New Kent Road. Popular performances. Prices 4d. to 2s. 6d.

SUBURBAN THEATRES. Within the last few years a number of theatres have been built in the suburbs of London, where very fair performances are frequently to be seen (sometimes metropolitan companies). Among these are the *Métropole*, Camberwell Green; *Terriss*, Rotherhithe; *Kennington Theatre*; *Crown Theatre*, Peckham; *Royal Duchess*, Balham; *Shakespeare*, Lavender Hill, Battersea; *Marlborough*, Holloway Road; *Shakespeare*, near Clapham Junction; *Lyric Opera House*, Hammersmith; *Brixton*, Brixton Oval; *Grand*, Fulham Road; *Coronet*, Notting Hill Gate; and theatres at Kilburn, Camden Town, Dalston, Stratford, Mile End, Lewisham, Croydon, Richmond, etc. Adm. 6d.-5s.

Music Halls and Variety Entertainments.

The objectionable custom of charging 6d. for a programme, often consisting mainly of advertisements, is also rife at the music halls.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue. Begins at 8 p.m. Prices 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., 6d.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square (elaborate ballets). Begins at 7.30 p.m. Fauteuils and grand circle stalls 7s. 6d., stalls and promenade 5s., grand balcony 3s., pit stalls 2s., pit 1s.

EMPIRE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, Leicester Square (also with good ballets). Prices 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., 6d.

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Prices 1s., 1s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s.

HIPPODROME, Cranbourn Street, corner of Charing Cross Road. Performances at 2 and 8 p.m. Prices 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.

THE OXFORD, 14 Oxford Street. Begins at 7.15 p.m. Adm. from 1s.

TIVOLI THEATRE OF VARIETIES, Strand. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Prices 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, 267 Edgware Road. Begins at 8 p.m. Adm. 6d. to 2l. 2s.

ROYAL MUSIC HALL, 242 High Holborn. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Prices 3s., 2s., 1s., 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 143 Westminster Bridge Road. Entertainment begins at 7.40 p.m. Adm. from 6d.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL, Drury Lane. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Prices from 6d. upwards.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Avenue, St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Prices 4d. to 1s. 6d.

ROYAL VICTORIA COFFEE MUSIC HALL, 131 Waterloo Road, Lambeth, formerly the Victoria Palace Theatre. Open at 7 p.m. Prices from 3d. to 10s. 6d. (private box).

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 95 Mile End Road. Begins at 7.30 p.m. Admission from 6d. upwards.

FORSTERS' HALL, 93 Cambridge Road, E.

COLLINS'S MUSIC HALL, Islington Green, near the Royal Agricultural Hall. Admission 6d.-3s.

SOUTH LONDON PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS, 92 London Road, St. George's Fields, near the Elephant and Castle, a large hall with 5000 seats. Concerts, ballets, etc. Admission 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

Exhibitions and Entertainments. Public Gardens.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, near Baker Street Station, a collection of wax figures of ancient and modern notabilities. The best time for visiting it is in the evening, by gaslight. Admission 1s. — At the back (6d. extra) are a room with various memorials of Napoleon I. and the 'Chamber of Horrors', containing the guillotine which decapitated Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and other articles of a ghastly nature.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, opposite Burlington Arcade. Masekelyne and Cooke's conjuring and illusionary performances (at 3 and 8 p.m.; 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.), concerts, art-exhibitions, etc.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall, Regent Street and Piccadilly. Adm. 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. At 8 p.m. daily; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 3 p.m. also.

ROYAL AQUARIUM AND SUMMER AND WINTER GARDEN, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster (p. 273). Theatre, concerts, ballets, acrobatic, pantomimic, and conjuring performances. Adm. 1s. Various side-shows extra.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Liverpool Road, Islington. Cattle shows, military tournaments (notably the Royal Military Tournament in June), lectures, dioramas, concerts, etc. — The *Mohawk Minstrels* (*Christy Minstrels*) also give their entertainments here.

NIAGARA HALL, York Street, Westminster (near St. James's Park Station). Skating-rink of real ice (adm. in the morning or evening 3s., in the afternoon 5s.).

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham (p. 396). Occasional exhibitions, dog-shows, cat-shows, poultry-shows, etc.; pantomime in winter.

OLYMPIA, opposite the Addison Road Station, Kensington, a huge amphitheatre, holding 10,000 people, for spectacular performances, sporting and military shows, bicycling contests, promenade concerts, etc. (see daily papers; adm. 1-5s.).

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION GROUNDS (Pl. G, 1, 2), with (1900) the Women's Exhibition, a gigantic wheel (300 ft. high), a belvedere tower 200 ft. high, a captive balloon, a panorama of Hungary, and the huge Empress Theatre (adm. 1s.).

ROSHESTERVILLE GARDENS, Gravesend. Music, dancing, theatre, zoological collection. Admission 6d. Reached by rail or steamer. Open in summer only.

WEMBLEY PARK, to the N.W. of London. Music, boating on artificial lake, athletic contests, balloon ascents, various outdoor amusements, and occasionally fireworks. Wembley Tower. Admission 6d.; tower 6d. extra. Reached by train from Baker St. Station (see R. 43).

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Muswell Hill (p. 375). Music, boating, switchback railway, café chantant, waxwork exhibition, fireworks, and various side-shows. Also special shows. Admission 1s.

13. Concerts and Exhibitions of Pictures.

Concerts.

ST. JAMES'S HALL (p. 285), with entrances from the Regent Street Quadrant and Piccadilly, used for concerts, balls, and public meetings. Among the concerts given here are the favourite *Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts*, held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock and every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock during the winter season, at which classical music is performed by eminent artistes. Admission to these concerts : stalls 5s., front gallery 3s., other seats 1s.

QUEEN'S HALL (p. 288), Langham Place, W., a large hall with 3000 seats. Among the concerts given here are the *Philharmonic Concerts*, in May and June, and the *Sunday Afternoon Concerts* (Mr. Henry J. Wood, conductor), in winter.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington (p. 343). Sunday afternoon concerts (seats 3d.-2s.) in winter, and musical fêtes and concerts on a large scale at uncertain intervals.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham (p. 396); occasional concerts.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington (p. 68). Occasional concerts, which are advertised in the daily papers.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square. Mr. Clifford Harrison gives his recitals here.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL (p. 287), 4 Langham Place, W.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM, at the back of the Princess's Theatre (p. 67); occasional concerts.

GRAFTON GALLERY, Grafton Street, Bond Street.

INTERNATIONAL HALL, above the Café Monico (p. 17).

The Panel Concert Date List, obtained free on application (enclosing stamped envelope) to Mr. Louis A. Back (see p. 64), contains all the forthcoming concert-engagements of importance.

Exhibitions of Pictures.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly (p. 283). Exhibition of the works of living British painters and sculptors, from first Monday in May to first Monday in August. Open daily 8-7; admission 1s., catalogue 1s. During the last week open also from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m.; admission 6d. Exhibition of the works of Ancient Masters in January and February. Diploma and Gibson galleries, open throughout the year (see p. 283; entrance to the right of the main entrance).

THE NEW GALLERY, 121 Regent Street. Summer and winter exhibitions. Admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East. Open from Easter to the end of July, and from December to March; admission 1s., catalogue 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Piccadilly Galleries, 191 Piccadilly. Exhibitions from March to the end of June (9-6; 1s.).

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, 6½ Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. Exhibitions from 1st April to 1st Aug. (9-6) and from 1st Dec. to 1st March (9-5). Admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS. Spring exhibitions at 5A Pall Mall East.

SOCIETY OF OIL PAINTERS. Exhibition at 191 Piccadilly from Nov. to Jan. (10-4; 1s.).

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS. Summer exhibition at the Suffolk Street Galleries (see above); admission 1s., catalogue 6d.

DORÉ GALLERY, 35 New Bond Street, containing large paintings by Gustave Doré. Daily, 10-6; 1s.

GRAFTON GALLERY, Grafton Street, Bond Street; occasionally.

PRINCES CLUB SKATING RINK, Knightsbridge; occasionally.

There are also in winter and spring various exhibitions of French, Belgian, German, Dutch, and other paintings at 120 Pall Mall (French Gallery), 39 Old Bond Street (Agnew's), 47 New Bond Street (Hanover Gallery), 5 Regent Street (Goupil Gallery), 235a Regent Street (Holland Gallery), 148 New Bond Street (Fine Art Society), 160 New Bond Street (Dowdeswell Galleries), 157 New Bond Street (Continental Gallery), 5 Haymarket (Mr. Tooth), 7 Haymarket (McLean's), the St. James's Gallery, 4A King Street (Mr. Mendoza), etc. Usual charge 1s.

14. Races, Sports, and Games.

Horse Racing. The principal race-meetings taking place within easy distance of London are the following: —

1. The *Epsom Summer Meeting*, at which the *Derby* and *Oaks* are run. The former invariably takes place on a Wednesday, and the latter on a Friday, the date being generally within a fortnight before or after Whitsuntide (end of May or beginning of June).

The Derby was instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780, and the value of the stakes now sometimes exceeds 6000*l.* The length of the course is 1½ M., and it was gone over by Persimmon in 1896 and by Diamond Jubilee in 1900 in 2 min. 42 sec., the shortest time on record. Both horses and mares are allowed to compete for the Derby (mares carrying 3*lb.* less weight), while the Oaks is confined to mares. In both cases the age of the horses running must be three years. To view these races London empties itself annually by road and rail, though Parliament no longer suspends its sitting on Derby Day, once its almost invariable custom. The London and Brighton Railway Company (London Bridge and Victoria stations) has a station at Epsom close to the course, and this is the most convenient route. It may also be reached by the London and South Western Railway from Waterloo. The increased facilities of reaching Epsom by train have somewhat diminished the popularity of the road; but the traveller who would see the Derby Day and its characteristic sights thoroughly will not regret his choice if he select the latter. A decently appointed open carriage and pair, holding four persons, will cost 8-10*l.*, everything included. A hansom cab can be had for rather less than half that amount, but an arrangement should be made with the driver on the previous day. A seat on a coach or brake may usually be secured for about 2*l.*, luncheon included. The appearance of Epsom Downs on Derby Day, crowded with myriads of human beings, is one of the most striking and animated sights ever witnessed in the neighbourhood of London, and will interest the ordinary visitor more than the great race itself.

2. The *Ascot Week* is about a fortnight after the Derby. The Gold Cup Day is on Thursday, when some members of the Royal Family usually drive up the course in state, attended by the master and huntsmen of the Royal Buckhounds. The course is reached by train from Waterloo; or the visitor may travel by the Great Western Railway (Paddington Station) to Windsor and drive thence to Ascot.

3. At *Sandown*, near Esher, at *Kempston Park*, Sunbury, and at the *Hurst Park Club*, Hampton, races and steeple-chases are held several times during the year.

4. The *Epsom Spring Meeting*, lasting for three days, on one of which the City and Suburban Handicap is decided.

Besides the above there are numerous smaller race-meetings near London, but with the exception of that at *Oreydon* they will hardly repay the trouble of a visit, as they are largely patronised by the 'rough' element. The stranger should, if possible, attend races and other public gatherings in company with a friend who is well acquainted with the best method of seeing the sport. Much trouble and disappointment will be thereby avoided.

Newmarket, the headquarters of racing, and *Goodwood Races*, see *Baedeker's Great Britain*.

Hunting. This sport is carried on throughout England from autumn to spring. Cub-hunting generally begins in September

and continues until 31st October. Regular fox-hunting then take place and lasts till about the middle of April. Hare-hunting from 28th Oct. to 27th Feb., and buck-hunting begins on 14th September. Should the traveller be staying in the country he will probably have but little difficulty in seeing a meet of a pack of hounds. The Surrey fox-hounds are the nearest to London. This is a pack of harriers at Brighton. The Royal Buckhounds often run in the vicinity of Windsor, and when this is the case the journey can be easily made from London. The quarry is a stag, which allowed to escape from a cart. The huntsmen and whippers-in wear a scarlet and gold uniform. The followers of the hounds wear scar black, and indeed any colour, and this diversity, coupled with large attendance in carriages, on foot, and on horseback, make the scene a very lively one. For meets of hounds, see the *Field*.

Fishing (roach, perch, gudgeon, pike, barbel, dace, and trout) can be indulged in at all places on the *Thames* between Richmond and Wallingford. No permission is required, except in private water. The services of a fisherman, with punt and tackle, can be secured at a charge of about 10s. per day, the hirer providing him with dinner and beer. The *Lea* (p. 416), *Darent*, *Brent*, *Colne*, etc., also afford good opportunities to the London angler. See the *Angler's Diary* (Field Office, 346 Strand; 1s. 6d.), and compare p. 416.

Cricket. Lord's at St. John's Wood (p. 299), the headquarters of the Marylebone Club (sec., Mr. F. E. Lacey), is the chief cricket ground in London. Here are played, in June and July, the Eton and Harrow, the Oxford and Cambridge, and many other matches. The *Kennington Oval* (p. 379), the headquarters of the Surrey County Club, is also an important cricket-centre. See also pp. 401, 414.

Golf. Golf, which is in season all the year round, has become exceedingly popular in England within the last few years. Near London there are golfing-courses at *Blackheath* (Royal Blackheath Club, founded in 1608), *Richmond*, *Wimbledon*, *Tooting*, *Wembley*, *Northwood*, *Etham*, *Cassiobury Park*, *West Drayton*, *Ealing*, *Merton*, *Stannmore*, and a score of other places.

Football. Football is in season from about September to April. The chief matches under the Rugby Football Union rules are played at the *Rectory Field*, *Blackheath* (headquarters of the Blackheath Football Club); *Richmond Old Deer Park* (London Scottish Club) and *Richmond Athletic Ground* (Richmond Club). The *Crystal Palace* and the *Essex County Ground* at Leyton are the scenes of the best matches under the Football Association rules. The Oxford and Cambridge matches (both Rugby and Association) are decided at *Queen's Club*, *West Kensington* (p. 103).

Athletics. The chief scene of athletic sports of all kinds is *Stanley Bridge*, on the Fulham Road, where the *London Athlete Club* has its headquarters. The Amateur Championships of the

United Kingdom are decided here when these sports are held in London (every third year). The University Sports, between Oxford and Cambridge, take place at Queen's Club, in the Boat Race week (see p. 74). The card now comprises ten 'events'. It was at Queen's Club that the International contest between Oxford and Cambridge on the one side and Harvard and Yale on the other took place in 1899. The *German Gymnastic Society*, 26 Pancras Road, King's Cross, takes the lead among all gymnastic clubs; about half of its 7,800 members are English. The *Amateur Athletic Association* consists of representatives of the leading athletic clubs.

Boxing. Among the chief boxing clubs in London are the *West London Boxing Club* and the *Cestus Boxing Club*, and there are also boxing clubs in connection with the German Gymnastic Society, the London Athletic Club, etc. Most of these are affiliated to the *Amateur Boxing Association*. A competition for amateur boxers is held yearly, the prizes being handsome challenge cups presented by the Marquis of Queensberry.

Lawn Tennis. The governing and controlling body for this pastime is the *Lawn Tennis Association* (sec., Mr. W. H. Collins), established in 1888. The Lawn Tennis Championship of the World is competed for early in July on the ground of the *All England Lawn Tennis Club*, Wimbledon, and the Covered Court Championship and other important competitions take place at Queen's Club. Courts open to strangers are found at the Crystal Palace, Battersea Park, and other public gardens, drill-halls, etc., but this game cannot be enjoyed to perfection except in club or private grounds.

Rackets and Court Tennis are played at Lord's (p. 299), Prince's Club, and Queen's Club. The Amateur Championship in tennis and the Public Schools and University Rackets Competitions are decided at Queen's Club.

Cycling. There are now a great many cycling clubs in London, the oldest of which was founded in 1870. The chief bicycle race-meetings are held at Catford, Putney, Herne Hill, the Crystal Palace, and Wood Green.

The English 'rule of the road' is the reverse of that on the Continent and in America; keep to the *left* in meeting, to the *right* in overtaking vehicles. Lamps must be lit at dusk.

The headquarters of the *National Cyclists' Union* are at 27 Chancery Lane (sec., Mr. Sam'l R. Noble), and those of the *Cyclists' Touring Club* are at 47 Victoria Street, Westminster (sec., Mr. E. R. Shipton). The chief consul for the foreign district of the latter club is Mr. E. A. Tafel, 162 Cecil Street, Manchester; the representative for the United States of America is Mr. Joseph Pennell, 14 Buckingham Street, Strand. All cyclists touring in Great Britain will find it advantageous to join the C. T. C. Exhibitions of bicycles, tricycles, and their accessories are held in London annually. Compare the *Monthly Gazette of the Cyclists' Touring Club*.

Hockey is rapidly growing in popularity, and there are over thirty clubs in or near London affiliated to the *Hockey Association*.

Baseball, though played extensively in the Midland Counties, has not taken root in or near London.

Lacrosse is now played by about a score of clubs in or near London, and the chief authority in this part of the country is the *South of England Lacrosse Association*. The final ties of the International and North v. South matches are generally played either on the Richmond Athletic Ground or at the Crystal Palace.

Archery. The focus of this sport in London is in the grounds of the *Royal Toxopholite Society*, Regent's Park (see p. 294).

Croquet has of late come again into favour and is played at the Crystal Palace, Wimbledon, and elsewhere.

Aquatics. The chief event in the year is the *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, usually rowed on the second Saturday before Easter. The course is on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake; the distance is just over $4\frac{1}{4}$ M., and the time occupied in rowing it varies from just under 20 min. to 23 min., according to the state of the wind and tide. The Londoners pour out to see the boat-race in almost as great crowds as to the Derby, sympathetically exhibiting in some portion of their attire either the dark-blue colours of Oxford or the light-blue of Cambridge. — There are also several regattas held upon the Thames. The best are those at *Henley* (at the end of June or the beginning of July), *Marlow*, *Staines*, and *Walton*. To Henley crews are usually sent from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, by Eton College, and by the London Rowing Club, the Leander, the Thames Club, and other clubs of more or less note. Crews from American universities sometimes take part in the proceedings. On Aug. 1st a boat-race takes place among young Thames watermen for *Doggett's Coat and Badge*, a prize founded by Doggett, the comedian, in 1715. The course is from Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, to the site of the Old Swan at Chelsea, about 5 miles. — Yacht-races are held at the mouth of the Thames in summer, under the auspices of the *Royal Thames Yacht Club*, the *Royal London Yacht Club*, and the *New Thames Yacht Club*. See the *Rowing Almanack* (1s.; Field Office).

Swimming. London contains nearly 100 swimming clubs, with their headquarters at the Public Baths (p. 23). Most of them are affiliated to the *Life Saving Society* (8 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, W.C.), established in 1891. The *Amateur Swimming Association* conducts various championship competitions, swum in the Thames and elsewhere. *Water Polo* is also very popular.

Skating. Among the chief skating resorts in or near London are the Welsh Harp (p. 417), Ruislip Reservoir (p. 420), Wembley Park (p. 420), the Serpentine (p. 331), Regent's Park (p. 294), Hampstead Heath (p. 372), and (indoors) Niagara (p. 69). The headquarters of the *London Skating Club* are in the gardens of the Toxopholite Society (p. 294); the secretary of the *National Skating Association* is Mr. H. Ellington, 6 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

17. TELEPHONES.

Station; West Strand; Willesden Junction Station; Stratford Railway Station. The office at King's Cross Station is open always except 1.30 to 2.30 on Sunday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. The tariff per word for telegrams to *Belgium, Holland, France, or Germany* is 2d.; *Italy, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, or Switzerland* 3d.; *Spain, Portugal, or Sweden* 3½d.; *Russia in Europe* 5½d.; *Turkey or Greece* 6½d.; *Canada* 1s.-1s. 6d.; *United States* 1s.-1s. 6d.; *India* 3s. 8d. to 4s.; *Cape Colony or Natal* 4s.; *Australia* 4s. 1d. to 5s. 1d.; *West Indies* 1s. 8d. to 7s. 5d.; *South America* 3s. 1d. to 7s. 7d. The minimum in any case is 10d.

Telephones. The telephonic communication of London is mainly in the hands of the *National Telephone Co.*, the head office of which is in Oxford Court, Cannon Street, City. There are numerous call-rooms throughout London and district, open to the public at the rate of 8d. for each three minutes' conversation. — Telephonic communication with Paris was established in 1891. The public call-offices are at the General Post Office West (p. 122; always open), West Strand Office (always open), and Threadneedle Street Post Office (open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Charge 8s. per three minutes. [Paris time is 10 min. in advance of London time, a fact to be taken into account in arranging for conversations with Paris correspondents.]

Parcels Companies. Parcels for London and the environs are transmitted by the *London Parcels Delivery Company* (head-office, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street), and by *Carter, Paterson, & Co.* (128 Goswell Road, E.C.), both with numerous receiving offices distributed throughout London, usually in shops indicated by notices. Within a radius of 8 M. a parcel under 4lbs. is sent for 3d., under 14lbs., 6d., under 28lbs., 8d., and so on up to 112lbs. for 1s. 2d.; beyond 8 M. the charges are from 4d. upwards. [A card with C. P. in large letters, conspicuously exhibited in the window, will arrest the first of Carter and Paterson's vans which happens to pass the house.] Parcels for all the chief towns of England are conveyed by *Pickford & Co.* (57 Gresham Street, E.C.), but the Post Office is the best carrier for packages not exceeding 11lbs. in weight. Parcels for the Continent are forwarded by the *Continental Daily Parcels Express* (53 Gracechurch Street) and the *Globe Parcels Express* (20 St. Paul's Churchyard and 9 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street), which work in connection with the continental post-offices. Parcels for America are forwarded by *Stavesley & Co.'s American European Express*, 45a Jewin Street, E.C., the *American Express*, 8 Waterloo Place, S.W., and the *American Line Steamship Co.* (p. 3). *Pitt & Scott* (25 Cannon Street, City, and 60 Shaftesbury Avenue) and *G. W. Wheateley & Co.* (10 Queen Street, Cheapside, and 23 Regent Street) are general shipping and parcel agents for all parts of the world.

Commissionnaires. These are a corps of retired soldiers of good character, organised in 1859 by Captain Sir Edward Walter of the 'Times' newspaper, and form convenient and trustworthy messengers for the conveyance of letters or small parcels. Their head-office is at Exchange Court, 419a Strand, but they are also to be found in most of the chief thoroughfares, where they may be recognised by their green uniform and metal badge. Their charges are 8d. per mile or 8d. per hour; the rate is a little higher if the parcel to be carried weighs more than 14lbs. The charge for a day is about 4s. 6d., and they may also be hired by special arrangement for a week or a longer period. — The *Army and Navy Pensioners Employment Society*, 1a Craig's Court, Charing Cross, is a similar organisation.

District Messenger Service Co. Messengers of this company charge 4d. per half-mile, 6d. per mile, 8d. per hr., fares extra. Letters are posted on cabs called at 2d., or 4d. after 10 p.m. and on Sundays. Head-office 100 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; numerous branch-offices, open always.

The **Lady Guide Association**, 20 Haymarket, S.W. (Foundress and Manageress, Miss Davis), established in 1888, provides ladies qualified to act as guides to the sights of London, as interpreters, as travelling companions, as aids in shopping, etc. (not for gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies). It also keeps a register of boarding and lodging houses, engages rooms at hotels, exchanges money, provides railway and other tickets, and generally undertakes to give all the information and assistance required by a stranger in London. Tickets are issued for the services of the lady guides at rates ranging from 5s. to 10s. per day, and proportionately by the week, month, or year. Other tickets include lodgings, etc., in London or on the Continent. The fee for meeting at railway-stations is 5s. 6d. — The **Ladies' Matinée Club** (entry fee 5s., annual subs. 10s. 6d.), at the same address, is intended for the convenience of ladies living in the suburbs or the country.

18. Outline of English History.

The visitor to the Metropolis of Great Britain, whether from the western hemisphere, from the antipodes, or from the provinces of that country itself, will at almost every step meet with interesting historical associations; and it is to a great extent on his acquaintance with these that the enjoyment and instruction to be derived from his visit will depend. We, therefore, give a brief table of the chief events in English history, which the tourist will often find convenient as an aid to his memory. In the following section will be found a sketch of the rise and progress of London itself.

B.C. 55-449
A.D.

ROMAN PERIOD.

B.C. 55-54.

Of Britain before its first invasion by Julius Cæsar in B.C. 55 there is no authentic history. Cæsar repeats his invasion in B.C. 54, but makes no permanent settlement.

43 A.D.

Emp. Claudius undertakes the subjugation of Britain.

78-85.

Britain, with part of Caledonia, is overrun by the Roman general **Agricola**, and reduced to the form of a province.

412.

Roman legions recalled from Britain by **Honorius**.

449.

The Britons, deprived of their Roman protectors, are unable to resist the attacks of the *Picts*, and summon the *Saxons*, under *Hengist* and *Horsa*, to their aid.

449-1066.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

449-585.

The Saxons, re-inforced by the *Angles*, *Jutes*, and other Germanic tribes, gradually overcome Britain on their own account, until the whole country, with trifling exceptions, is divided into the seven kingdoms of the Saxon *Heptarchy* (585). To this period belong the semi-mythical exploits of *Kin Arthur* and his knights.

Christianity re-introduced by *St. Augustine* (597). The *Venerable Bede* (d. 735). *Cædmon* (about 680).

827. Egbert unites all England in one kingdom.
 835-871. Contests with the *Danes* and *Normans*, who repeatedly invade England.
- 871-901. Alfred the Great defeats the Danes, and compels them to make peace. Creates navy, establishes militia, revises laws, reorganises institutions, founds schools at Oxford, is a patron of learning, and himself an author.
- 979-1016. Ethelred the Unready draws down upon England the vengeance of the Danes by a massacre of those who had settled in England.
1016. The Danish king *Sweyn* conquers England.
 1017-1035. *Canute the Great*, the son of Sweyn, reigns over England.
 1035-1040. *Harold Harefoot*, illegitimate son of Canute, usurps the throne.
- 1040-1042. *Hardicanute*, son of Canute. — The Saxon line is restored in the person of —
- 1042-1066. Edward the Confessor, who makes London the capital of England, and builds Westminster Abbey (see p. 247). His brother-in-law and successor —
1066. Harold loses his kingdom and his life at the *Battle of Hastings*, where he opposed the invasion of the Normans, under William the Conqueror.
- 1066-1154. NORMAN DYNASTY.
- 1066-1087. William the Conqueror, of Normandy, establishes himself as King of the English. Introduction of Norman (French) language and customs.
- 1087-1100. William II., surnamed *Rufus*, after a tyrannical reign, is accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell while out hunting.
- 1100-1135. Henry I., *Becuclerc*, defeats his elder brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, at the battle of *Tenchebrai* (1106), and adds Normandy to the possessions of the English crown. He leaves his kingdom to his daughter *Matilda*, who, however, is unable to wrest it from —
- 1135-1154. Stephen, of *Blois*, grandson of the Conqueror. David, King of the Scots, and uncle of Matilda, is defeated and captured at the *Battle of the Standard*. Stephen appoints as his successor Matilda's son, Henry of Anjou or Plantagenet (from the *planta genista* or broom, the badge of this family).
- 1154-1199. HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.
- 1154-1199. Henry II. Strife with *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of Canterbury, over the respective spheres of the civil and ecclesiastical powers. The Archbishop excommunicates the King's followers, and is murdered by four knights at Canterbury. The E. part of Ireland is conquered by Strongbow and De Courcy. *Robin Hood*, the forest outlaw, flourishes.

- 1189-1199. Richard I., *Coeur de Lion*, takes a prominent part in the Third Crusade, but is captured on his way home, and imprisoned in Germany for upwards of a year. He carries on war with Philip II. of France.
- 1199-1216. John, surnamed *Lackland*, is defeated at *Bouvines* by Philip II. of France, and loses Normandy. *Magna Charta*, the groundwork of the English constitution, is extorted from him by his Barons (comp. pp. 240, 410).
- 1216-1272. Henry III., by his misrule, becomes involved in a war with his Barons, headed by *Simon de Montfort*, and is defeated at *Levées*. His son Edward gains the battle of *Evesham*, where De Montfort is slain. *Hubert de Burgh* defeats the French at sea. *Roger Bacon*, the philosopher.
- 1272-1307. Edward I., *Longshanks*, vanquishes the Welsh under *Llewelyn*, and completes the conquest of Wales. The heir apparent to the English throne thenceforward bears the title of *Prince of Wales*. *Robert Bruce* and *John Balliol* struggle for the crown of Scotland. Edward espouses the cause of the latter (who swears fealty to England), and overruns Scotland. The Scots, led by *Sir William Wallace*, offer a determined resistance. Wallace executed at London. The Scots defeated at *Falkirk* (1297) and *Methven* (1306), and the country subdued. Establishment of the English Parliament in its modern form.
- 1307-1327. Edward II. is signally defeated at *Bannockburn* by the Scots under *Robert Bruce* the third, and is forced to retire to England. The Queen and her paramour *Mortimer* join with the Barons in taking up arms against the King, who is deposed, and shortly afterwards murdered in prison.
- 1327-1377. Edward III. defeats the Scots at *Halidon Hill* and *Neville's Cross*. Lays claim to the throne of France, and invades that country, thus beginning the hundred years' war between France and England. Victories of *Sluys* (naval), *Crécy* (1346), and *Poitiers* (1356). John the Good of France, taken prisoner by the *Black Prince*, dies in captivity. After the death of the Black Prince England loses all her French possessions, except Calais and Gascony. Order of the Garter founded. Movement against the pretensions and corruption of the clergy, headed by the early reformer *John Wycliffe*. House of Commons holds its meetings apart from the House of Lords.
- 1377-1399. Richard II. Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by increase of taxation (see p. 128). Victory over the Scots at *Otterburn* or *Chevy Chase*. Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, leads an army against the King, takes him captive, and according to popular tradition starves him to death in

Pontefract Castle. *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the father of English poetry, flourishes.

1399-1461.

1399-1413.

1403.

1413-1422.

1422-1461.

1461-1485.

1461-1483.

1471.

1483.

1483-1485.

1485-1503.

1485-1509.

1503-1547.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV., *Bolingbroke*, now secures his election to the crown, in right of his descent from Henry III. Outbreak of the nobility, under the *Earl of Northumberland* and his son *Henry (Percy Hotspur)*, is quelled by the victory of *Shrewsbury*, at which the latter is slain.

Henry V. renews the claims of England to the French crown, wins the battle of *Aigincourt*, and subdues the N. of France. Persecution of the *Lollards*, or followers of *Wycliffe*.

Henry VI. is proclaimed King of France at Paris. The *Maid of Orleans* defeats the English and recovers French possessions. Outbreak of the civil contest called the 'Wars of the Roses', between the houses of Lancaster (red rose) and York (white rose). Henry becomes insane. *Richard, Duke of York*, great-grandson of Edward III., lays claim to the throne, joins himself with *Warwick*, the 'King-Maker', and wins the battle of *Northampton*, but is defeated and slain at *Wakefield*. His son *Edward*, however, is appointed King. Rebellion of *Jack Cade*.

HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward IV. wins the battles of *Towton*, *Hedley Moor*, and *Hexham*. Warwick takes the part of *Margaret of Anjou*, wife of Henry VI., and forces Edward to flee to Holland, whence, however, he soon returns and wins the victories of *Barnet* and *Tewkesbury*. Henry VI. dies suddenly in the Tower. Edward's brother, the *Duke of Clarence*, is said to have been drowned in a butt of malmsey.

Edward V., the youthful son of Edward IV., is declared illegitimate, and murdered in the Tower, along with his brother (p. 159), by his uncle, the *Duke of Gloucester*, who takes possession of the throne as —

Richard III., but is defeated and slain at *Bosworth* by *Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond*, a scion of the House of Lancaster.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII. marries *Elizabeth*, daughter of Edward IV., and so puts an end to the Wars of the Roses. The pretenders *Lambert Simnel* and *Perkin Warbeck*.

Henry VIII., married six times (to *Catherine of Aragon*, *Anne Boleyn*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne of Cleves*, *Catherine Howard*, and *Catherine Parr*). Battles of the *Spurs* and

- Flodden.* Separation of the Church of England from that of Rome. Dissolution of monasteries and persecution of the Papists. *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Thomas Cromwell*, all-powerful ministers. Whitehall and St. James's Palace built.
- 1547-1553. Edward VI. encourages the Reformed faith.
- 1553-1558. Mary I causes *Lady Jane Grey*, whom Edward had appointed his successor, to be executed, and imprisons her own sister *Elizabeth* (pp. 161, 234). Marries *Philip of Spain*, and restores Roman Catholicism. Persecution of the Protestants. Calais taken by the French.
- 1558-1603. Elizabeth. The Reformed faith re-established. Flourishing state of commerce. *Mary, Queen of Scots*, executed after a long confinement in England. Destruction of the Spanish 'Invincible Armada'. *Sir Francis Drake*, the celebrated circumnavigator. Foundation of the East India Company. Golden age of English literature: *Shakespeare*, *Bacon*, *Spenser*, *Jonson*, *Beaumont*, *Fletcher*, *Marlowe*, *Drayton*.
- 1603-1714. HOUSE OF STUART.
- 1603-1625. James I., King of Scots, and son of Mary Stuart, unites by his accession the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Persecution of Puritans and Roman Catholics. Influence of *Buckingham*. Gunpowder Plot. Execution of *Sir Walter Raleigh*.
- 1625-1649. Charles I. imitates his father in the arbitrary nature of his rule, quarrels with Parliament on questions of taxation, dissolves it repeatedly, and tyrannically attempts to arrest five leading members of the House of Commons (*Hampden*, *Pym*, etc.). Rise of the *Covenanters* in Scotland. *Long Parliament*. Outbreak of civil war between the King and his adherents (*Cavaliers*) on the one side, and the Parliament and its friends (*Roundheads*) on the other. The King defeated by *Oliver Cromwell* at *Marston Moor* and *Naseby*. He takes refuge in the Scottish camp, but is given up to the Parliamentary leaders, tried, and executed at Whitehall (p. 234).
- 1649-1653. Commonwealth. The Scots rise in favour of Charles II., but are defeated at *Dunbar* and *Worcester* by Cromwell.
- 1653-1660. Protectorate. Oliver Cromwell now becomes Lord Protector of England, and by his vigorous and wise government makes England prosperous at home and respected abroad. *John Milton*, the poet, *Thomas Hobbes*, the philosopher, and *George Fox*, the founder of the Quakers, live at this period. On Cromwell's death he is succeeded by his son *Richard*, who, however, soon resigns, whereupon Charles II. is restored by *General Monk* or *Monk*.
- 1660-1685. Charles II. General amnesty proclaimed, a few of the regicides only being excepted. Arbitrary government. The

	Cabal. Wars with Holland. Persecution of the Papists after the pretended discovery of a <i>Popish Plot</i> . Passing of the <i>Habeas Corpus Act</i> . Wars with the Covenanters. Battle of <i>Bothwell Bridge</i> . <i>Rye House Plot</i> . Charles a pensioner of France. Names <i>Whig</i> and <i>Tory</i> come into use. <i>Dryden</i> and <i>Butler</i> , the poets; <i>Locke</i> , the philosopher.
1685-1688.	James II., a Roman Catholic, soon alienates the people by his love for that form of religion, is quite unable to resist the invasion of <i>William of Orange</i> , and escapes to France, where he spends his last years at St. Germain.
1688-1702.	William III. and Mary II. William of Orange, with his wife, the elder daughter of James II., now ascends the throne. The <i>Declaration of Rights</i> . Battles of <i>Killiecrankie</i> and <i>The Boyne</i> . Sir Isaac Newton.
1702-1714.	Anne, younger daughter of James II., completes the fusion of England and Scotland by the union of their parliaments. Marlborough's victories of <i>Blenheim</i> , <i>Ramilles</i> , <i>Oudenarde</i> , and <i>Malplaquet</i> , in the Spanish War of Succession. Capture of <i>Gibraltar</i> . The poets <i>Pope</i> , <i>Addison</i> , <i>Swift</i> , <i>Prior</i> , and <i>Allan Ramsay</i> .
1714 to the present day.	HANOVERIAN DYNASTY.
1714-1737.	George I. succeeds in right of his descent from James I. Rebellion in Scotland (in favour of the <i>Pretender</i>) quelled. Sir Robert Walpole, prime minister. Daniel Defoe.
1727-1760.	George II. Rebellion in favour of the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, crushed at Culloden. Canada taken from the French. William Pitt, Lord Chatham, prime minister; Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, novelists; Thomson, Young, Gray, Collins, Gay, poets; Hogarth, painter.
1763-1820.	George III. American War of Independence. War with France. Victories of Nelson at <i>Aboukir</i> and <i>Trafalgar</i> , and of Wellington in <i>Spain</i> and at <i>Waterloo</i> . The younger Pitt, prime minister; Shelley and Keats, poets.
1830-1850.	George IV. Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill. Daniel O'Connell. The English aid the Greeks in the War of Independence. Victory of Navarino. Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey.
1839-1851.	William IV. Abolition of slavery. Reform Bill.

The present sovereign of Great Britain is —

Victoria, born 24th May, 1819; ascended the throne in 1837; married, on 10th Feb., 1840, her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (d. 14th Dec., 1861).

The children of this marriage are:—

- (1) Victoria, born 21st Nov., 1840; married to the Crown Prince of Germany, 25th Jan., 1858.
- (2) Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent to the throne, born 9th Nov., 1841; married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, 10th Mar., 1863.
- (3) Alice, born 25th April, 1843; married to the Grand-Duke of Hessen-Darmstadt, 1st July, 1862; died 14th Dec., 1878.
- (4) Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born 6th Aug., 1844; married the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, 23rd Jan., 1874.
- (5) Helena, born 25th May, 1846; married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, 5th July, 1868.
- (6) Louise, born 18th March, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyll, 21st March, 1871.
- (7) Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born 1st May, 1850; married Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, 13th March, 1879.
- (8) Leopold, Duke of Albany, born 7th April, 1853; married Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, 27th April, 1882; died 28th March, 1884.
- (9) Beatrice, born 14th April, 1857; married Prince Henry of Battenberg, 23rd July, 1885 (died 20th Jan., 1896).

19. Historical Sketch of London.

The most populous city in the world (which London unquestionably is) cannot fail to have had an eventful history, in all that concerns race, creed, institutions, culture, and general progress. At what period the Britons, one branch of the Celtic race, settled on this spot, there is no authentic evidence to shew. The many forms which the name assumes in early records have led to much controversy; but it is clear that 'London' is derived from the Latin *Londinium*, the name given it in Tacitus, and that this is only an adaptation by the Romans of the ancient British name *Llyn* or *Lin*, a pool, and *din* or *dun*, a high place of strength, a hill-fort, or city. The 'pool' was a widening of the river at this part, where it makes a bend, and offered a convenient place for shipping. Whether the 'dun' or hill was the high ground reached by Ludgate Hill, and on which St. Paul's now stands, or Cornhill, near the site of the Mansion House, it is difficult to decide †. Probably both these elevations were on the 'pool'. The etymology of the first syllable of London is the same as that of 'Lin' in Lincoln, which was called by Ptolemy Lindon (*Λίνδον*), and by the Romans Lindum, the second syllable of the modern form of the name representing the word 'Colonia'. The present British or Welsh name of London is *Llundai*; but it was formerly also known to the Welsh as *Caer-ludd*, the City of Lud, a British king said to have ruled here just before the Roman period, and popularly supposed to be commemorated in Lud-gate†, one of the gates of the old walled city, near the junction of Ludgate Hill and Farringdon Street.

† The latter alternative is that of the Rev. W. J. Loftie, one of London's best historians (see p. 104).

†† In reality from the Anglo-Saxon *Lydgat*, a postern (Loftie).

London, in the days of the Britons, was probably little more than a collection of huts, on a dry spot in the midst of a marsh, or in a cleared space in the midst of a wood, and encompassed by an artificial earthwork and ditch. That there was much marsh and forest in the immediate vicinity is proved by the character of the deep soil when turned up in digging foundations, and by the small subterranean streams which still run into the Thames, as at Dowgate, formerly *Dourgate* ('water gate', from Celtic *dver*, water), at the Fleet Ditch, at Blackfriars Bridge, etc.

After the settlement of the Romans in Britain, quite early in the Christian era, London rapidly grew in importance. In the time of the Emperor Nero (62 A.D.), the city had become a resort of merchants from various countries and the centre of a considerable maritime commerce, the river Thames affording ready access for shipping. It suffered terribly during the sanguinary struggle between the Romans and the British queen Boadicea, and was in later centuries frequently attacked and plundered by piratical bands of Franks, Norsemen, Danes, and Saxons, who crossed the seas to reap a ruthless harvest from a city which doubtless possessed much commercial wealth; but it speedily recovered from the effects of these visitations. As a Roman settlement London was frequently named *Augusta*, but it was never raised to the dignity of being a municipium like *Verulamium* (p. 418) or *Eboracum* (York) and was not regarded as the capital of Roman Britain. It extended from the site of the present Tower of London on the E. to Newgate on the W., and inland from the Thames as far as the marshy ground known in later times as Moordfields. Relics are still found almost annually of the foundations of Roman buildings of a substantial and elegant character. Fragments of the Roman wall are also discernible.

This wall was maintained in parts until modern times, but has almost entirely disappeared before the alterations and improvements which taste and the necessities of trade have introduced. The most prominent remaining piece of the Roman walls is in London Wall, between Wood Street and Aldermanbury, where an inscribed tablet calls attention to it. Another fragment may be seen in the adjacent churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate (see p. 129); while a third, 8 ft. thick, forms the north boundary of the New Post Office buildings (p. 122) from Aldersgate Street to King Edward Street. The Roman wall seems to have been 9-12 ft. thick and 20 ft. high and to have consisted of a core of rubble with a facing of stone and bonding courses of brick.

The gates of Roman London, whose walls are believed to have been first built on such an extended scale as to include the above-mentioned limits by the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century, were Newgate, Bishopsgate, and a gate on the river. In after-times we find Lud-gate, Dour-gate, Billings-gate, Postern-gate, Ale-gate or All-gate (Aldgate), Bishops-gate, Moor-gate, Cripplegate, Alders-gate, and New-gate, all of which are still commemorated in names of streets, etc., marking the localities. Roman London from the Tower to Ludgate was about a mile in length, and from the

Thames to 'London Wall' about half-a-mile in breadth. Its remains at Cheapside and the Mansion House are found at about 18 feet below the present surface. The Roman city as at first enclosed must, however, have been smaller, as Roman sepulchres have been found in Moorgate Street, Bishopsgate, and Smithfield, which must then have lain beyond the walled city. The Saxons, who seldom distinguished themselves as builders, contributed nothing to the fortification of London; but King Alfred refounded the city and restored the walls (886) as a rampart against the Danes, who never took London afterwards. The Normans also did much, beginning with the erection of the Tower. During the earlier ages of Saxon rule the great works left here by the Romans — villas, baths, bridges, roads, temples, statuary — were either destroyed or allowed to fall into decay, as was the case, indeed, all over Britain.

London became the capital of one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, and continued to increase in size and importance. The sites of two of modern London's most prominent buildings — Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral — were occupied as early as the beginning of the 7th cent. by the modest originals of these two stately churches. Bede, at the beginning of the 8th cent., speaks of London as a great market frequented by foreign traders, and we find it paying one-fifth of a contribution exacted by Canute from the entire kingdom. From William the Conqueror London received a charter in which he engaged to maintain the rights of the city, but the same monarch erected the White Tower to overawe the citizens in the event of disaffection. At this time the city probably contained 30-40,000 inhabitants. A special promise is made in Magna Charta, extorted from King John, to observe all the ancient privileges of London; and we may date the present form of its Corporation, consisting of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, from a somewhat earlier period †. The 13th and 14th centuries are marked in the annals of London by several lamentable fires, famines, and pestilences, in which many thousands of its inhabitants perished. The year 1381 witnessed the rebellion of Wat Tyler, who was slain by Lord Mayor Walworth at Smithfield. In this outbreak, and still more in that of Jack Cade (1450), London suffered severely, through the burning and pillaging of its houses. During the reigns of Henry VIII. (1509-47) and his daughter Mary (1552-58), London acquired a terrible familiarity with the fires lighted to consume unfortunate 'heretics' at the stake, while under the more beneficent

[†] The following is the text of this charter as translated by Bishop Stubbs: — 'William king greets William bishop and Gosfrith portreeve, and all the burghers within London, French and English, friendly; and I do you to wit that I will that ye be all lawworthy that were in King Edward's day. And I will that every child be his father's heir after his father's day; and I will not endure that any man offer any wrong to you. God keep you'.

^{††} A deed among the archives of St. Paul's mentions a 'Mayor of the City of London' in 1193.

reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603) the capital showed its patriotic zeal by its liberal contributions of men, money, and ships, for the purpose of resisting the threatened attack of the Armada.

A map of London at this time would show the Tower standing on the verge of the City on the E., while on the W. the much smaller city of Westminster would still be a considerable distance from London. The Strand, or river-side road connecting the two cities, would appear bordered by numerous aristocratic mansions, with gardens extending into the fields or down to the river. Throughout the Norman period, and down to the times of the Plantagenets and the Wars of the Roses, the commonalty lived in poor and mean wooden dwellings; but there were many good houses for the merchants and manufacturers, and many important religious houses and hospitals, while the Thames was provided with numerous convenient quays and landing-stages. The streets, even as lately as the 17th cent., were narrow, dirty, full of ruts and holes, and ill-adapted for traffic. Many improvements, however, were made at the period we have now reached (the end of the 16th cent.), though these still left London very different from what we now see it.

In the Civil Wars London, which had been most exposed to the exactions of the Star Chamber, naturally sided with the Roundheads. It witnessed Charles I. beheaded at the Palace of Whitehall in 1649, and Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector of England in 1653; and in 1660 it saw Charles II. placed on the throne by the 'Restoration'. This was a period when England, and London especially, underwent dire suffering in working out the problem of civil and religious liberty, the successful solution of which laid the basis of the empire's greatness. In 1664-66 London was turned into a city of mourning and lamentation by the ravages of the Great Plague, by which, it is calculated, it lost the enormous number of 100,000 citizens. Closely treading on the heels of one calamity came another — the Great Fire — which, in September, 1666, destroyed 13,000 houses, converting a great part of the eastern half of the city into a scene of desolation. This disaster, however, ultimately proved very beneficial to the city, for London was rebuilt in a much improved form, though not so advantageously as it would have been if Sir Christopher Wren's plans had been fully realised. Among the new edifices erected after the fire was the present St. Paul's Cathedral. Of important buildings existing before the fire Westminster Abbey and Hall, the Temple Church, the Tower, and a few of the City churches are now almost the only examples.

Wren fortunately had his own way in building the fifty odd City churches, and the visitor to London should not fail to notice their great variety and the skill with which they are grouped with St. Paul's — though this latter feature has been somewhat obscured by recent demolitions and erections. A good panorama of the entire group is obtained from the tower of St. Saviour's, Southwark; the general effect is also visible from Blackfriars Bridge (p. 152).

It was not, however, till the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14) that London began to put on anything like its present appearance. In 1703 it was visited by a fearful storm, by which houses were overthrown, the ships in the river driven on shore, churches unroofed, property to the value of at least 2,000,000*l.* destroyed, and

the lives of several hundreds of persons sacrificed. The winter of 1739-40 is memorable for the Great Frost, lasting from Christmas to St. Valentine's Day, during which a fair was held on the frozen Thames. Houses were first numbered in 1767. Great injuries were inflicted on the city by the Gordon No-Popery Riots of 1780. The prisons were destroyed, the prisoners released, and mansions burned or pillaged, thirty-six conflagrations having been counted at one time in different quarters; and the rioters were not subdued till hundreds of them had paid the penalty of their misdeeds with their lives.

Many of the handsomest streets and finest buildings in London date from the latter half of last century. To this period belong the Mansion House, the Horse Guards, Somerset House, and the Bank. During the 19th cent. the march of improvement has been so rapid as to defy description. The Mint, the Custom House, Waterloo Bridge, London Bridge, Buckingham Palace, the Post Office, the British Museum, the Athenæum Club, the York Column, the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, the new Law Courts, and the whole of Belgravia and the West End beyond, have all arisen during the last 90 years. An important event in the domestic history of the city was the commencement of gas-lighting in 1807. (Before 1716 the provisions for street-lighting were very imperfect, but in that year an act was passed ordering every householder to hang out a light before his door from six in the evening till eleven.) From that time to the present London has been actively engaged, by the laying out of spacious thoroughfares and the construction of handsome edifices, in making good its claim to be not only the largest, but also one of the finest cities in the world. Among the most important achievements of the past decade have been the construction of the Tower Bridge (p. 165) and of the Blackwall and electric railway tunnels under the Thames (pp. 168, 62). The Thames Embankment and many other thoroughfares are now lighted by electricity.

No authentic estimate of the population of London can be traced farther back than two centuries. Nor is it easy to determine the area covered by buildings at different periods. At one time the 'City within the Walls' comprised all; afterwards was added the 'City without the Walls'; then the city and liberties of Westminster; then the borough of Southwark, S. of the river; then numerous parishes between the two cities; and lastly other parishes forming an encircling belt around the whole. All these component elements at length came to be embraced under the name of 'London'. The population was about 700,000 in the year 1700, about 900,000 in 1800, and 1,300,000 in 1821. Each subsequent decennial census included a larger area than the one that preceded it. The original 'City' of London, covering little more than 1 square mile, has in this way expanded to a great metropolis of fully 120 square miles, containing, in 1898, a population of 4,501,766 persons (see p. 96). Extension of commerce has accompanied the growth of population. Statistics of trade in past centuries are wanting; but at the present time London supplies half the total customs-revenue of the kingdom. The vessels entering and clearing at the port of London comprise one-sixth of the total tonnage of the British and foreign vessels trading between the United Kingdom and foreign countries and British colonies. Comp. also p. 96.

20. Topography and Statistics.

Topography. The city of London is built upon a tract of undulating clay soil, which extends irregularly along the valley of the Thames from a point near Reading to Harwich and Herne Bay at the mouth of the river, a distance of about 120 miles. It is divided into two portions by the river *Thames*, which, rising in the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, is from its source down to its mouth in the German Ocean at Sheerness 230 M. in length, and is navigable by sea-going vessels for a distance of 50 M. — The southern and less important part of London (*Southwark*, *Lambeth*, *Greenwich*, etc.) lies in the counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*; the northern and principal portion in *Middlesex*. The latter part of the immense city may be divided, in accordance with its general characteristics, into two great halves, not taking into account the extensive outlying districts on the N. and the N.E., which are comparatively uninteresting to strangers: —

I. The *City* and the *East End*, consisting of that part of London which lies to the E. of the Temple, form the commercial and money-making quarter of the Metropolis. It embraces the Port, the Docks, the Custom House, the Bank, the Exchange, the innumerable counting-houses of merchants, money-changers, brokers, and underwriters, the General Post Office, the printing and publishing offices of *The Times*, the legal corporations of the Inns of Court, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, towering above them all.

II. The *West End*, or that part of the town to the W. of the Temple, is the quarter of London which spends money, makes laws, and regulates the fashions. It contains the Palace of the Queen, the Mansions of the aristocracy, the Clubs, Museums, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Barracks, Government Offices, Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey; and it is the special locality for parks, squares, and gardens, for gorgeous equipages and powdered lackeys.

Besides these great divisions the following districts are distinguished by their population and leading occupations: —

I. On the *LEFT BANK* of the *Thames*: —

(a) To the E. of the City is the so-called *Long Shore*, which extends along the bank of the *Thames*, and is chiefly composed of quays, wharves, storehouses, and engine-factories, and inhabited by shipwrights, lightermen, sailors, and marine store dealers.

(b) *Whitechapel*, with its Jewish tailoring workshops.

(c) *Houndsditch* and the *Minories*, the quarters of the Jews.

(d) *Bethnal Green* and *Spitalfields* to the N., and part of *Shoreditch*, form a manufacturing district, once occupied to a large extent by silk-weavers, partly descended from the French Protestants (*Huguenots*) who took refuge in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Furniture-making and boot-making are now the chief industries.

(e) *Clerkenwell*, between Islington and Hatton Garden, the district of watch-makers and metal-workers.

(f) *Paternoster Row*, near St. Paul's Cathedral, the focus of the book-trade.

(g) *Chancery Lane* and the *Inns of Court*, the headquarters of barristers, solicitors, and law-stationers.

II. In *Surrey* and *Kent*, on the RIGHT BANK of the Thames: —

(a) *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, containing numerous potteries, glass-works, machine-factories, breweries, and hop-warehouses.

(b) *Bermondsey*, famous for its tanneries, glue-factories, and wool-warehouses.

(c) *Rotherhithe*, farther to the E., chiefly inhabited by sailors, ship-carpenters, coal-heavers, and bargemen.

(d) *Deptford*, with its great cattle-market, on the river, to the S.E. of Southwark.

(e) *Greenwich*, with its hospital, park, and observatory.

(f) *Woolwich*, with its arsenal and dockyards.

By the Redistribution Bill of 1885 London is divided for parliamentary purposes into the City Proper, returning two members of parliament, and 27 metropolitan boroughs comprising 57 single member districts. London University also returns one member.

The *City Proper*, which strictly speaking forms a county of itself and is not included in Middlesex, is bounded on the W. by the site of Temple Bar and Southampton Buildings; on the N. by Holborn, Smithfield, Barbican, and Finsbury Circus; on the E. by Bishopsgate Without, Petticoat Lane, Aldgate, and the Minories; and on the S. by the Thames.

The City is divided into 26 Wards (or 27, including that of Bridge Without or Southwark) and 112 parishes, has a separate administration and jurisdiction of its own, and is presided over by the Lord Mayor. At the census of 1890 it consisted of 4563 inhabited houses with 31,058 inhabitants (48,887 less than in 1871). The resident population is steadily decreasing on account of the constant emigration to the West End and suburbs, the ground and buildings being so valuable for commercial purposes as to preclude their use merely as dwellings. More than 5000 houses are left empty every night under the guardianship of the 930 members of the City police force. The day population of the City in 1891 was 301,381, and the number of houses or separate tenements in which persons were actively employed during the day was 25,113. The rateable value of property in 1890 was 4,571,484*l.* or about 1,500,000*l.* more than that of Liverpool. Sites for building in the City sometimes realise no less than 20-70*l.* per square foot. The annual revenue of the City of London is over 1,000,000*l.* In 1891 an attempt was made to estimate the number of persons and vehicles entering the City precincts within 24 hours. Enumerators were stationed at 80 different inlets, and their returns showed the enormous totals of 1,121,708 persons and 92,488 vehicles.

Westminster, to the W. of the City, bounded on the N. by Bayswater Road and Oxford Street, on the W. by Chelsea, Kensington, and Brompton, and on the S. by the Thames, comprises three of the parliamentary boroughs (Westminster Proper or the Abbey District, the Strand District, and the District of St. George's, Hanover

Square), each returning one member to the House of Commons. It contains 23,104 houses and 193,465 inhabitants. Though a city constituted by royal charter, Westminster had no municipality until the vestries for the three districts were replaced by a borough council under the London Government Act of 1899.

The remaining parliamentary boroughs are Battersea (including Clapham), Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Marylebone, Newington, Paddington, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark (including Bermondsey and Rotherhithe), Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and Woolwich. The population, area, and boundaries of these new boroughs are given in a map published by Philip, 32 Fleet Street (6d.)

Statistics. The City, the West End, and the Borough, together with the suburban villages which have been gradually absorbed, form the great and constantly extending Metropolis of London — a city which, in the words of Tacitus (*Ann. 14, 33*), was and still is ‘copia negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre’. It has doubled in size within the last half-century, being now, from Stratford and Blackwall on the E. to Kew Bridge and Acton on the W., 14 M. in length, and, from Clapham and Herne Hill on the S. to Hornsey and Highgate on the N., 8 M. in breadth, while it covers an area of 122 square miles. This area is, at a rough estimate, occupied by 8000 streets, which if laid end to end would form a line 3000 M. long. The 600,000 buildings of this gigantic city include 1500 churches of various denominations, 7500 public houses, 1700 coffee-houses, and 500 hotels and inns. The Metropolitan and City Police District, which extends 12-15 M. in every direction from Charing Cross, embraces an area of 690 sq. M., with 7000 M. of streets and roads and 900,000 inhabited houses. The annual rateable value of house property in the County of London (see p. 97) in 1900 was 37,549,521*l.* According to the census of 1896, the population of London consisted of 4,433,018 souls (or within the bounds of the Metropolitan Police District 5,633,332 in 1891), an increase of 599,824 over that of 1881. The number of paupers was 106,670. In 1898 the population was 4,504,766. Within the last forty years the population of London has been almost doubled (pop. in 1851, 2,868,274), and about 2000 M. of new streets have been constructed. There are in London more Scotsmen than in Aberdeen, more Irish than in Dublin, more Jews than in Palestine, and more Roman Catholics than in Rome. The number of Americans resident in London has been estimated by a competent authority at 15,000, while perhaps 100,000 pass through it annually. In Paris the Americans number about 8000.

The total cost of the government of London is 13,100,000*l.* annually, and its debt amounts to 45,800,000*l.*

When London overflowed the old City boundaries the areas outside the limits of the Corporation (see p. 95) were administered

under a medley of some 200 private Acts. The needs of traffic and sanitary reform produced the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, under which (and some amending Acts) local government was handed over to 42 Vestries and District Boards, which again elected a central authority, the *Metropolitan Board of Works*. The last body lost public confidence and in 1889 was superseded by the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, created by the Local Government Act, 1888, and entrusted with several new powers. The '*County of London*' includes the City and parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. There are 118 Councillors, two being elected triennially by the borough franchise for each parliamentary division, and 19 Aldermen appointed by the Council. The office of the County Council is in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross (Pl. R, 26, IV). Its annual income is about 4,000,000*l.* and its debt 35,600,000*l.* By the London Government Act, 1899, coming into operation on Nov. 1st, 1900, the vestries, etc., are amalgamated into 28 *Metropolitan Boroughs*, to whose councils are transferred the powers and duties of the existing bodies and of various boards for baths, libraries, and cemeteries.

The most important work of the Metropolitan Board of Works was the *Main Drainage System*, begun in 1859 under Sir Joseph Bazalgette, and carried out at a cost of 6,500,000*l.* New works now undertaken by the County Council will cost ultimately over 3,000,000*l.* Every year 60,000,000 tons of sewage are conveyed through 87½ M. of main sewers to Barking Creek and Crossness at the mouth of the Thames, where are works for deodorising and precipitating. The *Thames Embankment* (described at p. 150), *Queen Victoria Street*, *Shaftesbury Avenue*, and *Charing Cross Road* are scarcely less important undertakings of the Board of Works, which also freed the bridges from tolls at a cost of 1,500,000*l.*, and established a free ferry across the Thames at Woolwich. The County Council has also carried out large schemes for the facilitation of traffic. *Blackwall Tunnel*, opened in 1897, cost 1,400,000*l.*, and is 6300 ft. in length and 24 ft. in diameter. Two new tunnels are being undertaken between Poplar and Greenwich and at Rotherhithe at a cost of about 2,250,000*l.* A new bridge is being built at *Vauxhall*, and *Highbury Archway* has been reconstructed. *Rosebery Avenue* is the largest new street so far built by the Council, but a gigantic scheme is now in progress for widening the Strand at Holywell Street and cutting a new thoroughfare to Holborn. This will cost about 4,500,000*l.*, and entails the building of large blocks of working-class dwellings on the site of the old Millbank prison to rehouse about 4000 persons displaced. About 20 per cent of the population live in overcrowded conditions, and much has been done, though much remains to do, to remedy this evil. In *Boundary Street*, Bethnal Green, the Council has cleared 15 acres of slums, the largest municipal undertaking of the kind, and rehoused in handsome new dwellings 4100 persons, at a total cost of 630,000*l.* Schemes completed and in progress involve over 42,000 persons and 2,000,000*l.* The Council is the authority for administering the Building Acts in London. It also controls in all 3814 out of the 6001 acres of royal parks and open spaces in London and has made ample provision for games and so forth. Five asylums are maintained at an annual cost of 400,000*l.* for nearly 15,000 lunatics. The Council also owns over two-thirds of the tramway mileage in London. Its income from the lines is about 1,200,000*l.*, paid by 225,000,000 passengers, and the capital invested is 8,900,000*l.*

The Council controls the *London Fire Brigade*, a force of 1200 men costing 197,000*l.* a year. To deal with about 8500 fires annually there are 91 land fire-engines and 8 river engines. The headquarters are in South-

wark Bridge Road; chief officer, Commander Wells, R.N. -- The *London Salvage Corps* (63 Watling Street, E.C.) is a body of about 100 men maintained by the principal Fire Insurance Companies to assist in saving property in fires.

Eight private companies supply *Water* to London and the neighbouring districts, including a population of 6,000,000 persons. In 1898 the daily supply was 205½ million gallons, of which 168½ million gallons or 28 gallons per head of the population were for domestic purposes. Over 82 per cent of the supply is drawn from the Thames and Lea. The gross income of the companies is 2,172,000*l.*

There are five great *Gas Companies*, which supply over 35,000 million cubic feet of gas, from the sale of which they derive over 4,000,000*l.*, besides 1,000,000*l.* from residual products.

The new *Borough Councils* will have as their main duties the care of the public health, the provision of local drainage, and the maintenance of the streets. Public baths, libraries, and electric lighting works, many of which are already instituted, will also come within their purview, as well as the clearing of unhealthy areas. The total expenditure by vestries in 1896-97 was 2,702,000*l.*

The *Poor Law* in London is administered by 30 Boards of Guardians, 6 Boards of Managers of School Districts, and two Boards of Managers for Sick Asylums Districts. There is also a central body, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, partly elected by the Boards of Guardians and partly nominated by the Local Government Board; it maintains 11 fever hospitals, a smallpox convalescent hospital, 3 hospital-ships, an ambulance service for all London, 4 imbecile hospitals, and a training ship. The total yearly expenditure by poor law authorities is over 3,000,000*l.*, and the number of paupers relieved is about 120,000 daily.

The elementary education (free since 1891) of London is attended to by the *London School Board*, consisting of 55 members, elected by the City and the ten other districts into which London is divided for the educational franchise. In the City the electors are the voters for Common Councilmen, in the other divisions the rate-payers. The annual income of the Board, exclusive of loans, is about 2,800,000*l.* The 430 schools provided by the board accommodate 525,000 children, out of a total of 782,000 upon the roll of efficient schools. There are also 280 evening schools and 590 centres for training in cookery and other special subjects. The number of teachers is over 9,700, besides about 1700 pupil-teachers. The office of the board is on the Victoria Embankment, near the Temple Station (see p. 152).

Technical Education in London is chiefly managed by the *City and Guilds of London Institute* (Gresham College; p. 187) and the *Technical Education Board* of the *London County Council* (St. Martin's Place, W.C.). The latter body consists of 20 members of the County Council, 3 from the School Board, and 12 from other bodies.

With the former are connected the *Guilds Central Technical College* (p. 348), *Finsbury Technical College* (Leonard St., E.C.), the *Technical Art School* (122 Kennington Park Road), and the *Leather Trades School* (42 Hotham Green Road). The Technical Education Board, which spends about 180,000*l.* a year, has opened a *Central School of Arts and Crafts* (816 Regent St.), but its main activity is directed towards developing existing Polytechnics and technical schools by grants for technical classes and by providing 684 annual scholarships for pupils from elementary schools. A visit to any of the following will be of interest to the educationist (previous arrangement with the secretary desirable): *Northampton Institute* (p. 181), *City of Lon-*

don College (White St., Moorfields), *Birkbeck Institution* (p. 17); these three constitute the *City Polytechnic*; *People's Palace* (p. 169); *Regent Street Polytechnic* (p. 237). Several of the polytechnics have social and recreative, as well as educational sides. There are also many special technical and art schools in London. Several of the great *City Guilds* (p. 100) have found a worthy outlet for some of their wealth in the development of technical education.

21. General Hints.

Some of the following remarks may be deemed superfluous by many readers of this Handbook; but a few observations on English or London peculiarities may not be unacceptable to the American, the English-speaking foreigner, or the provincial visitor.

In England Sunday, as is well known, is observed as a day of rest and of public worship. Shops, places of amusement, and the City restaurants are closed the whole day, while other restaurants are open from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 11 p.m. only. Many museums and galleries, however, are now opened on Sun. (p. 108). Many places of business are closed from 1, 2, or 3 p.m. or Saturday till Monday morning. Among these are all the banks and insurance-offices and practically all the wholesale warehouses.

Like '*si vous plait*' in Paris, '*if you please*' or '*please*' is generally used in ordering refreshments at a *café* or restaurant, or in making any request. The English forms of politeness are, however, by no means so minute or ceremonious as the French. For example, the hat is raised to ladies only, and is worn in public places, such as shops, *cafés*, music-halls, and museums. It should, however, be removed in the presence of ladies in a lift (elevator).

The fashionable hour for paying visits in London is between 4 and 6 p.m. The proper mode of delivering a letter of introduction is in person, along with the bearer's visiting-card and address; but when this is rendered inconvenient by the greatness of distance or other cause, the letter may be sent by post, accompanied by a polite explanation.

The usual dinner hour of the upper classes varies from 6 to 8 or even 9 p.m. It is considered permissible for guests invited to a dinner-party to arrive a few minutes late. A common form of invitation is 'eight, for half-past eight', in which case the guest should arrive not later than the latter hour. Gentlemen remain at table, over their wine, for a short time after the ladies have left.

Foreigners may often obtain, through their ambassadors, permission to visit private collections which are not open to the ordinary English tourist.

We need hardly caution newcomers against the artifices of pick-pockets and the wiles of impostors, two fraternities which are very numerous in London. It is even prudent to avoid speaking to strangers in the street. All information desired by the traveller may be obtained from one of the policemen, of whom about 15,550 (about 300 mounted) perambulate the streets of the Metropolis. If a policeman is not readily found, application may be made to a postal letter carrier, to a commissionnaire, or at a neighbouring shop. A considerable degree of caution and presence of mind is often requisite in crossing a crowded thoroughfare, and in entering or alighting from a train or omnibus. The 'rule of the road' for foot-passengers in busy streets is to keep to the right. Poor neighbourhoods should be avoided after nightfall. Strangers are also warned against *Mock Auctions*, and indeed should neither buy nor sell at any auction without the aid of an experienced friend or a trustworthy broker.

'Rule of the road' for vehicles, see p. 73.

ADDRESSES of all kinds may be found in *Helly's Post Office Directory*, a thick volume of 3000 pages, which may be seen at all the hotels and *cafés* and at most of the principal shops. The addresses of residents at the West End and other suburbs may also be obtained from *Boyle's Court Guide*,

Webster's Royal Red Book, the *Royal Blue Book*, or *Kelly's Suburban Directory*, and those of city men and firms in *Collingridge's City Directory*.

A useful adjunct to most houses in the central parts of London is a *Cab Whistle*, one blast upon which summons a four-wheeler, two a hansom.

Among the characteristic sights of London is the *Lord Mayor's Show* (8th Nov.), or the procession in which — maintaining an ancient and picturesque, though useless custom — the newly-elected Lord Mayor moves, amid great pomp and ceremony, through the streets from the City to the Courts of Justice, in order to take the oath of office. It is followed by the great dinner in the Guildhall (p. 185).

22. Guilds, Charities, Societies, Clubs.

Guilds. The City Companies or Guilds of London were once upwards of one hundred in number, about eighty of which still exist, though few exercise their ancient privileges. About forty of them possess halls in which they transact business and hold festivities; the others meet either in rooms lent to them at Guildhall, or at the offices of the respective clerks. Nearly all the companies are called *Livery Companies*, and the members are entitled, on ceremonial occasions, to wear the liveries (gowns, furs, etc.) of their respective guilds. Many of the companies are extremely wealthy, while others possess neither halls nor almshouses, neither estates nor revenues, — nothing but ancient charters to which they reverentially cling. Some of the guild-houses are among the most interesting buildings in London, and are noticed throughout the Handbook. The Twelve Great Companies, wealthier and more influential than the rest, are the *Mercers*, *Grocers*, *Drapers*, *Fishmongers*, *Goldsmiths*, *Skinner*s, *Merchant Taylors*, *Haberdashers*, *Salters*, *Ironmongers*, *Vintners*, and *Clothworkers*. Some of the companies represent trades now quite extinct, and by their unfamiliar names strikingly illustrate the fact how completely they have outlived their original purpose. Such are the *Bowyers*, *Broderers*, *Girdlers*, *Horners*, *Loriners* (saddler's ironmongers), *Patten Makers*, and *Scriveners*.

Charities. The charities of London are on a scale commensurate with the vastness of the city, being no fewer than 2000 in number. They comprise hospitals, dispensaries, asylums; bible, tract, missionary, and district visiting societies; provident homes, orphanages, etc. A tolerably complete catalogue will be found in *Fry's Guide to the London Charities* (1s. 6d.), *Howe's Classified Directory of Metropolitan Charities* (1s.), or *Low's Handbook to the Charities of London* (1s.). The total voluntary subscriptions, donations, and bequests to these charities amount to about 5,000,000*l.* annually, or more than 1*l.* for each man, woman, and child in the capital. The institution of 'Hospital Sunday', on which collections are made in all the churches for the hospitals, produces a yearly revenue of about 45,000*l.* Non-churchgoers have a similar opportunity afforded them on 'Hospital Saturday', when about 750 ladies station themselves at street-corners to receive contributions; this produces about 7000*l.*,

while collections made at the same time in workshops add 13,000*l.* or more. The following is a brief list of the chief general hospitals, besides which there are numerous special hospitals for cancer, small-pox, fever, consumption, eye and ear diseases, and so forth.

Charing Cross, Agar Street, Strand. — *French Hospital*, 172 Shaftesbury Avenue. — *German*, Dalston Lane, Dalston. — *Great Northern*, Holloway Road. — *Guy's*, St. Thomas Street, Southwark. — *Italian*, 40 Queen Square. — *King's College*, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. — *London*, 209 Whitechapel Road. — *London Homeopathic*, Great Ormond Street. — *Metropolitan*, Kingsland Road, E. — *Middlesex*, Mortimer Street, Berners Street. — *North-West London*, 18 Kentish Town Road. — *University College*, or *North London*, Gower Street. — *Royal Free*, 256 Gray's Inn Road. — *St. Bartholomew's*, Smithfield. — *St. George's*, Hyde Park Corner. — *St. Mary's*, Cambridge Place, Paddington. — *St. Thomas's*, Albert Embankment. — *Temperance*, Hampstead Road. — *Vegetarian*, at Loughton (p. 415). — *West London*, Hammersmith Road. — *Westminster*, Broad Sanctuary.

The following are HOSPITALS FOR LADIES, in which patients are received for a moderate charge: — *Establishment for Invalid Ladies*, 90 Harley Street (1*l.*. 2*s.*. 5*d.* per week); *New Hospital for Women*, 144 Euston Road, with lady-doctors; *Chelsea Hospital for Women*, Fulham Road.

University Settlements. These residential colonies, which are intended to bring the knowledge and culture of the educated classes into direct contact with the needs and problems of the poor, for the benefit of both, are interesting to the student of social questions.

The oldest and perhaps most characteristic example is *Twynbee Hall* (p. 169). Institutions of a similar kind, some of which are connected with particular religious bodies and more or less missionary in their aims, are: *Oxford House*, Maize St., Bethnal Green Road (Church of England); *Robert Browning Hall*, York Road, Walworth (Congregational); *Mansfield House*, 113 Barking Road, Canning Town; *Bernondsey Settlement*, Farncombe St., Jamaica Road (Methodist); *Passmore Edwards Settlement*, Tavistock Place, Bloomsbury. *Mayfield House*, Shoreditch, *St. Margaret's House*, Bethnal Green, the *Women's Settlement*, Canning Town, etc., are similar institutions for women.

Societies. The societies for the encouragement of industry, art, and science in London are extremely numerous, and many of them possess most ample endowments. The names of a few of the most important may be given here, some of them being described at length in other parts of the Handbook: —

Royal Society, *Royal Academy*, *Society of Antiquaries*, *Geological Society*, *Royal Astronomical Society*, *Linnæan Society*, *Chemical Society*, *British Association for the Advancement of Science*, all in Burlington House, Piccadilly. — *Royal Archaeological Institute*, 20 Hanover Square. — *Royal College of Physicians*, Pall Mall East. — *Royal College of Surgeons*, 40 Lincoln's Inn Fields. — *Royal Geographical Society*, 1 Savile Row, Burlington Gardens. — *Royal Agricultural Society*, 13 Hanover Square. — *Royal Asiatic Society*, 22 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. — *Royal Society of Literature*, 20 Hanover Square, W. — *Royal College of Science*, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. — *Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, generally known as the *Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, Strand. — *Royal Academy of Music*, 4 Ten-derden Street, Hanover Square. — *Royal College of Music*, Prince

Consort Road, South Kensington. — *Trinity College* (music and arts), 13 Mandeville Place, Manchester Square. — *Guildhall School of Music*, John Carpenter Street, Victoria Embankment. — *Heralds' College*, Queen Victoria Street. — *Institution of Civil Engineers*, 25 Great George Street, Westminster. — *Institute of Mechanical Engineers*, Storey's Gate. — *Royal Institute of British Architects*, 9 Conduit Street, W. (good collection of books on architecture). — *Sanitary Institute of Great Britain* (Museum of Hygiene), 74a Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. — *Royal Institution*, 21 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. Popular lectures on science, art, and literature are delivered here on Friday evenings during the Season (adm. by a member's order). Six lectures for children, illustrated by experiments, are given after Christmas. — *London School of Economics and Political Science*, 10 Adelphi Terrace. — *London School of Ethics and Social Philosophy*, Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, Bloomsbury. — *Society of Authors*, 4 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

The Clubs are chiefly devoted to social purposes. Most of the club-houses at the West End, particularly those in or near Pall Mall, are very handsome, and admirably fitted up, affording every possible comfort. To a bachelor in particular his 'club' is a most serviceable institution. Members are admitted by ballot, but candidates are rejected by a certain small proportion of 'black balls' or dissentient votes. The entrance fee varies from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 40*l.*, and the annual subscription is from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.* The introduction of guests by a member is allowed in some, but not in all of the clubs. The cuisine is usually admirable. The wine and viands, which are sold at little more than cost price, often attain a pitch of excellence unequalled by the most elaborate and expensive restaurants.

We append a roughly classified list of the most important clubs:—

Political. — **CONSERVATIVE:** *Carlton*, 94 Pall Mall, the premier Conservative Club (1800 members); *City Carlton*, 24 St. Swithin's Lane; *Conservative Club*, 74 St. James's Street (1900 members); *Constitutional*, Northumberland Avenue (6500 members); *Junior Carlton*, 30-35 Pall Mall (2100 members); *Junior Conservative*, 43 Albemarle Street (5500 members); *Junior Constitutional*, 101 Piccadilly (5500 members); *Primrose*, 4 Park Place, St. James's (6000 members); *St. Stephen's*, 1 Bridge Street, Westminster. — **LIBERAL:** *Brooks's*, 60 St. James's Street (Whig club); *City Liberal Club*, Walbrook; *Devonshire*, 50 St. James's Street (1200 members); *National Liberal*, Whitehall Place (5500 members); *New Reform Club*, St. Ermin's Hotel (p. 10); *Reform*, 104 Pall Mall, the premier Liberal Club (1400 members). — *The St. James's Club*, 108 Piccadilly, is for the diplomatic service (650 members).

Military and Naval and University Clubs. — *Army and Navy Club*, 38 Pall Mall (2400 members); *Cavalry*, 127 Piccadilly; *East India United Service*, 16 St. James's Square (2800 members); *Guards' Club*, 70 Pall Mall; *Junior Army and Navy*, 10 St. James's Street (2000 members); *Junior Naval and Military*, 98 Piccadilly; *Junior United Service*, 11 Charles Street (2000 members); *Naval and Military*, 94 Piccadilly (2000 members); *New Oxford and Cambridge*, 68 Pall Mall; *New University*, 57 St. James's Street; *Oxford and Cambridge*, 71-76 Pall Mall; *United Service*, 116 Pall Mall (1600 members; members must not hold lower rank than major in the army or commander in the navy); *United University*, 1 Suffolk Street.

Literary, Dramatic, Artistic Clubs, etc. — *Arts Club*, 10 Dover Street, Piccadilly; *Arundel*, 1 Adelphi Terrace. — *Athenaeum Club*, 107 Pall Mall, the club of the *Literati*; 1200 members. (Distinguished strangers visiting London may be elected honorary members of the *Athenaeum* during their temporary residence in London.) — *Authors'*, 3 Whitehall Court, S.W.; *Burlington Fine Arts Club*, 17 Savile Row; *Caledonian*, 30 Charles St., S.W.; *Camera*, 28 Charing Cross Road; *Crichton*, 39 King St., Covent Garden; *Garrick Club*, 13 and 15 Garrick Street, Covent Garden, for literary men and actors (650 members); *Press Club*, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street; *Royal Societies' Club*, 63 St. James's Street (150 members); *Savage Club*, 6 Adelphi Terrace.

Sporting Clubs. — *Alpine Club*, 23 Savile Row; *Automobile*, 4 Whitehall Court; *Badminton*, 100 Piccadilly (100 members; snorting and coaching); *Baths Club*, 34 Dover Street (for swimming, etc.; 200) members, including 500 ladies); *Golfers'*, 8 Whitehall Court; *Isthmian*, 105 Piccadilly; *Kennel Club*, 27 Old Burlington Street; *Ladies' Kennel Association*; *National Sporting Club*, 43 King Street, Covent Garden; *Nimrod*, 12 St. James's Square; *Prince's*, Knightsbridge (rackets and tennis); *Queen's*, West Kensington (tennis, rackets, etc.); *Sports Club*, 8 St. James's Square; *Turf Club*, 80 Piccadilly (whist and other card games); *Victoria*, 18 Wellington Street, Strand. — *Hurlingham Club*, see p. 386; *Ranelagh Club*, see p. 386. — Comp. pp. 71-74.

Social and General Clubs. — *Albemarle*, 18 Albemarle Street, for ladies and gentlemen (800 members); *Arthur's*, 69 St. James's Street; *Bachelors'*, 8 Hamilton Place; *Boodle's*, 28 St. James's Street (chiefly for country gentlemen); *City Athenaeum*. Angel Court, E.C.; *City of London*, 19 Old Broad Street, City; *Cocoa Tree*, 61 St. James's Street; *Colonial Club*, Whitehall Court, Charing Cross; *Eccentric*, 21 Shaftesbury Avenue; *German Athenaeum*, 93 Mortimer Street; *Gresham*, 1 Gresham Place, City; *Grosvenor*, 135 New Bond Street (2000 members); *Hyde Park*, Aller Gate; *Junior Athenaeum*, 116 Piccadilly; *Marlborough*, 32 Pall Mall; *National*, 1 Whitehall Gardens; *New*, 4 Grafton Street; *New Lyric*, Coventry Street, W.; *Oriental*, 18 Hanover Square; *Orleans*, 29 King Street, St. James's; *Piccadilly*, 128 Piccadilly; *Portland*, 9 St. James's Square (whist); *Raleigh*, 16 Regent Street; *Savile Club*, 107 Piccadilly; *Thatched House*, 86 St. James's Street; *Travellers'*, 106 Pall Mall (500 members; each member must have travelled at least 100 miles from London); *Union Club*, Trafalgar Square, corner of Cockspur Street; *Wellington*, 1 Grosvenor Place; *Whidbey Club*, 38 St. James's Street; *Whitchall Club*, 47 Parliament Street; *Windham Club*, 13 St. James's Square.

Ladies' Clubs. — *Adelaide*, 12 Grosvenor Street (900 members); *Sandringham*, 88 Dover Street; *Pioneers'*, 5 Grafton St.; *Writers'*, Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand; *New County*, 21 Hanover Square (300 members); *Empress*, 32 Dover St.; *Green Park*, 10 Grafton St.; *Grosvenor Crescent*, 15 Grosvenor Crescent. — The *Albemarle* (see above), the *Sesame*, 28 Dover Street, and the *Denison*, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand (for social discussions), are for ladies and gentlemen.

The *Royal Colonial Institute*, Northumberland Avenue, founded in 1863 for the purpose of 'providing a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India' (3500 members), offers many of the advantages of a good club. — The *American Society in London* (114 Southampton Row, W. C.) has for its object 'the promotion of patriotic and social life amongst Americans residing in London, and the fostering of the sentiments of mutual respect and affection, which bind together the peoples of America and Great Britain'. — The *Foreign Missions Club*, 149 Highbury New Park, is intended for missionaries and those interested in their work.

23. Books relating to London.

The following are some of the best and latest works on London and its neighbourhood.

**London Past and Present*, by *Henry B. Wheatley* (based upon *Peter Cunningham's Handbook of London*); 3 vols.; 1891 (an invaluable storehouse of information, arranged in alphabetical order).

- *London: its Celebrated Characters and Remarkable Places, by *J. Heneage Jesse*; 3 vols., illustrated; 1871.
- Memorials of London and London Life in the 18th, 14th, and 15th Centuries, by *H. T. Riley*; 1888 (a series of extracts from early chronicles).
- John Stow's Survey of London* (1598); cheap reprint, edited by *Prof. Henry Morley*, in the 'Carisbrooke Library' (Routledge; 1890).
- London (Historic Towns Series), by *W. J. Loftie*; 1887.
- In and out of London, by *W. J. Loftie*; illustrated; 1876.
- A History of London, by *W. J. Loftie*; 2 vols., illus.; 2nd ed., 1884.
- London City, by *W. J. Loftie*; illustrated; 1891.
- Round about London (12 miles), by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; 6th ed., 1893.
- Walks in London, by *Aug. J. C. Hare*; 2 vols., illus.; 6th ed., 1891.
- London, by *Sir Walter Besant*; illustrated; 1893.
- Westminster, by *Sir Walter Besant*; illustrated; 1895.
- South London, by *Sir Walter Besant*; illustrated; 1898.
- Northern Heights of London, by *Wm. Howitt*; illustrated; 1869.
- Thorne's Handbook to the Environs of London; 2 vols., 1877.
- Knight's London; 2 vols.; illustrated.
- Cassell's Old and New London, by *W. Thornbury* and *E. Walford*; 6 vols., illustrated; new ed., 1898.
- Cassell's Greater London (15 miles), by *E. Walford*; 2 vols., illustrated; new ed., 1893-95.
- London City Churches, by *A. E. Daniell*; 1895.
- London Riverside Churches, by *A. E. Daniell*; 1891.
- Dickens's London, by *T. E. Pemberton*; 1876.
- Thackeray's London, by *W. H. Rideing*; 1885.
- In the Footprints of Charles Lamb, by *B. E. Martin*; ill.; 1891.
- Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day, by *A. W. Tuer*; illustrated; 1885.
- Literary Landmarks of London, by *Laurence Hutton*; 8th ed., 1892.
- The Highway of Letters (Fleet Street), by *Thomas Archer*; ill.; 1893.
- Memorable London Houses, by *Wilmett Harrison*; 3rd ed., 1890.
- Literary London, by *W. P. Ryan*; 1893.
- Stories of the Streets of London, by *H. Barton Baker*; 1899.
- London in the Jacobite Times, by *Dr. Doran*; 2 vols., 1877.
- The Romance of London, by *J. Timbs*; 2nd ed., 1869.
- Curiosities of London, by *J. Timbs*; 1876.
- Clubs and Club Life in London, by *J. Timbs*; illustrated; 1872.
- Haunted London, by *W. Thornbury*, edited by *E. Walford*; 1880.
- The Town, by *Leigh Hunt*; illustrated; last ed., 1893.
- The Old Court Suburb (Kensington), by *Leigh Hunt*; 1860.
- Saunter through the West End, by *Leigh Hunt*; 1861.
- London City Suburbs, by *Percy Fitzgerald*; illustrated; 1893.
- London up to Date, by *George Augustus Sala*; 1895.
- Belcour's London in my Pocket* and *Massey's Streets of London* (each 1s.) are intended to help in ascertaining the position of any street in London.
- Little's London Pleasure Guide* (annual; 1s.) gives convenient information as to theatres (plans), race-meetings, regattas, shows, etc.
- The *London Manual* (1s. annually) explains the functions of the public bodies of the Metropolis.
- Whitaker's Almanack* (1s. and 2s. 6d.) gives a large amount of useful information in a condensed form.

The most detailed plan of London is that of the *Ordnance Survey*, on a scale of 5 ft. per mile (in course of publication; several hundred sheets at 2s. 6d. each; index map 4d.; Edward Stanford, 28 Cockspur Street, S.W.). — Stanford's excellent *New Map of the County of London* consists of 20 sheets (4 inches to a mile) at 1s. each (complete, in portfolio, 16s.).

24. Preliminary Ramble.

Nothing is better calculated to afford the traveller some insight into the labyrinthine topography of London, to enable him to ascertain his bearings, and to dispel the first oppressive feeling of solitude and insignificance, than a drive through the principal quarters of the town.

The outside of an omnibus affords a much better view than a cab (fares, see p. 34), and, moreover, has the advantage of cheapness. If the driver, beside whom the stranger should sit, happens to be obliging (and a small gratuity will generally make him so), he will afford much useful information about the buildings, monuments, and other sights on the route; but care should be taken not to distract his attention in crowded parts. Even without such assistance, however, our plan of the city, if carefully consulted, will supply all necessary information. If ladies are of the party, an open *Fly* (see p. 34) is the most comfortable conveyance.

Taking *Hyde Park Corner*, at the W. end of Piccadilly, as a convenient starting-point, we mount one of the numerous omnibuses which ply to the Bank and London Bridge and traverse nearly the whole of the quarters lying on the N. bank of the Thames. Entering Piccadilly, we first pass, on the right, the Green Park, beyond which rises Buckingham Palace (p. 329). A little farther to the E., in the distance, we deserv the towers of Westminster Abbey (p. 247) and the Houses of Parliament (p. 237). In Regent Street on the right, at some distance off, rises the York Column (p. 280). Passing Piccadilly Circus with the Shaftesbury Memorial (p. 286), we drive to the right through the Haymarket, near the end of which are the Haymarket Theatre (p. 65) on the left, and Her Majesty's Theatre (p. 65) on the right. We now come to Trafalgar Square, with the Nelson Monument (p. 186) and the National Gallery (p. 188). On the right, in the direction of Whitehall, we observe the old statue of Charles I. Passing Charing Cross, with the large Charing Cross Hotel (p. 8) on the right, we enter the Strand, where the Adelphi, Lyceum, Gaiety, and other theatres lie on our left, and the Savoy, Terry's, and Strand theatres on our right (pp. 65, 66). On the left is Southampton Street, leading to Covent Garden (p. 232), and on the right Wellington Street, with Somerset House (p. 182) near the corner, leading to Waterloo Bridge (p. 183). Near the middle of the Strand we reach the church of St. Mary le Strand (p. 182), and farther on is St. Clement Danes (p. 181). On the left we see the extensive new Law Courts (p. 179). Passing the site of Temple Bar (see p. 179), we now enter the City proper (p. 95). On the right of Fleet Street are several entrances to the Temple (p. 176), while on the left rises the church of St. Dunstan in the West (p. 178). At the end of Farringdon Street, diverging on the left, we notice the Holborn Viaduct Bridge (p. 125); on

the right, in New Bridge Street, is the Ludgate Hill Station. We next drive up Ludgate Hill, pass St. Paul's Cathedral (p. 111) on the left, and turn to the left to Cheapside, noticing the monument of Sir Robert Peel (p. 121), to the N. of which is the General Post Office (p. 122). In Cheapside we observe Bow Church (p. 134) on the right, and near it the Guildhall (p. 134) at the end of King Street on the left. Quitting Cheapside, we enter the Poultry, in which the Mansion House (p. 138) rises on the right. Opposite the Mansion House is the Bank of England (p. 139), and before us is the Royal Exchange (p. 140), with Wellington's Statue in front. We then drive through King William Street, with the Statue of William IV., observing the Monument (p. 148) on the left.

We now quit the omnibus, and walk along Lower Thames Street, passing Billingsgate (p. 149) and the Custom House (p. 149), to the Tower (p. 155). We then cross the new Tower Bridge (p. 165) and walk back along Tooley Street, on the S. side of the river, to St. Saviour's Church (p. 376) and London Bridge (p. 147). Hence we may return to Hyde Park Corner by omnibus, or ascend the river by steamer (see p. 63), passing under the Cannon Street Station Rail-way Bridge, Southwark Bridge (with St. Paul's rising on the right), the Chatham and Dover Bridge, and Blackfriars Bridge. Between Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster runs the Victoria Embankment (p. 150). On the right are the Temple (p. 176) and Somerset House (p. 182). The steamer then passes under Waterloo Bridge (p. 183), beyond which, to the right, on the Embankment, stands Cleopatra's Needle (p. 151), with the huge Savoy and Cecil Hotels (p. 7) rising behind. We alight at Charing Cross Pier, adjacent to the Charing Cross Railway Bridge, and re-embark in a *Chelsea Boat*, which will convey us past Montague House (p. 237), New Scotland Yard (p. 237), Westminster Bridge (p. 246), and the Houses of Parliament (p. 237), behind which is Westminster Abbey (p. 247). On the left is the Albert Embankment, with St. Thomas's Hospital (p. 380); and, farther on, Lambeth Palace (p. 380) with the Lollards' Tower. Passing under Lambeth Bridge, we see the Tate Gallery (p. 274) on the left, in front of which is a temporary bridge. We then reach Vauxhall Bridge. From Vauxhall the traveller may walk or take a tramway-car to Victoria Station, whence an omnibus will convey him to Oxford Street.

Those who have time for a longer excursion may proceed from the Tower up Seething Lane to the Fenchurch St. Station of the *London & Blackwall Railway*, whence a train carries them to Black-wall. Thence after inspecting *Blackwall Tunnel* (p. 168) we return by steamer (p. 63) to London Bridge, and proceed as above.

In order to obtain a view of the quarters on the right (S.) bank of the Thames, or Surrey side, we take a light-green *Atlas* omnibus (not a City Atlas) in Regent Circus, Oxford Street (Plan R, 23),

and drive through Regent Street, Regent's Quadrant, Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street (continued), Waterloo Place (with the Crimean Monument and the York Column), Pall Mall East, and Charing Cross to (right) Whitehall. Here we observe, on the left, Whitehall Banqueting Hall (p. 233), and on the right the Admiralty, the Horse Guards (p. 236), and the Government Offices. Our route next lies through Parliament Street, beyond which we pass Westminster Abbey (p. 247) and the Houses of Parliament (p. 237) on the right. The omnibus then crosses Westminster Bridge (p. 246), with the Victoria Embankment on the left, and the Albert Embankment and St. Thomas's Hospital on the right. Traversing Westminster Bridge Road, we observe, on the right, Christ Church (p. 382) and Hawkstone Hall. In Lambeth Road we perceive the Church of St. George (p. 382), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Southwark, and, opposite to it, Bethlehem Hospital (p. 381). On the W. side of St. George's Circus, with its obelisk, rises the Blind Asylum. A little to the S. of this point, we arrive at the Elephant and Castle (on the right), where we alight, to resume our journey on a blue Waterloo omnibus. This takes us through London Road to Waterloo Road, to the right of which are the Surrey Theatre (Blackfriars Road), Magdalen Hospital, and the Victoria Music Hall (p. 68), and on the left the South Western Railway Station. We then cross Waterloo Bridge (p. 189), drive along Wellington Street, passing Somerset House (p. 181), and turn to the left into the Strand, which leads us to Charing Cross.

Our first curiosity having thus been gratified by a general survey of London, we may now devote our attention to its collections, monuments, and buildings in detail.

25. Disposition of Time.

The most indefatigable sight-seer will take at least three weeks to obtain even a superficial acquaintance with London and its objects of interest. A plan of operations, prepared beforehand, will aid him in regulating his movements and economising his time. Fine days should be spent in visiting the docks, parks, gardens, and environs. Excursions to the country around London, in particular, should not be postponed to the end of one's sojourn, as otherwise the setting in of bad weather may altogether preclude a visit to the many beautiful spots in the neighbourhood. Fuller particulars of many excursions which can be made from London in the course of a long day, though hardly included in its environs, will be found in *Baedeker's Handbook to Great Britain*. Rainy days had better be devoted to the galleries and museums.

The following list shows the days and hours when the principal collections and other sights are accessible. In winter (Oct. to April inclusive) the collections close at the earlier hours shown in the ac-

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Carlyle Museum (p. 370) . . .	—	10 till dusk	10 till dusk	10 till dusk
Charterhouse (p. 129)	services	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
Chelsea Hospital (p. 369) . . .	services	10-1, 2-7	10-1, 2-7	10-1, 2-7
*Crystal Palace (p. 376) . . .	—	10 till dusk	10 till dusk	10 till dusk
*Dulwich Gallery (p. 401) . . .	—	1-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
*Foundling Hospital (p. 293) .	11-1, 5-6	10-4	—	—
Greenwich Hospital (p. 392) . .	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
Guildhall, Picture Gallery (p. 136)	3-8	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5
—, Museum (p. 136)	—	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5
*Hampton Court Palace (p. 416)	2-4, 6	10-4, 6	10-4, 6	10-4, 6
Imperial Institute (p. 345) . . .	—	11-5	11-5	11-5
*Kensington Palace (p. 334) . .	2-6, 6	10-4, 6	10-4, 6	—
*Kew Gardens (p. 413)	1-6	10(12)-6	10(12)-6	10(12)-6
Leighton House (p. 337)	—	2-5, 30	2-5, 30	2-5, 30
Monument (p. 148)	—	8-6, 9-4	8-6, 9-4	8-6, 9-4
Museum, Bethnal Green (p. 170)	2 till dusk	10-10	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
—, "British (p. 289)	2.30 till dusk	10-6	10-6	10-6
—, Geological (p. 285)	2 till dusk	10-10	10-5	10-5
—, *Natural History (p. 348) .	2.30 till dusk	10-4, 4.30, 5, 5, 5.30, 6	10-4, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6	10-4, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6
—, Seans (p. 230)	—	—	11-5	11-5
—, **South Kensington (p. 349)	2 till dusk	10-10	10-10	10-4, 5, 6
—, United Service (p. 235) . . .	—	11-4, 6	11-4, 6	11-4, 6
**National Gallery (p. 188) . . .	2-4, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
*— of British Art (p. 274) . .	2-4, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
**— Portrait Gallery (p. 220) .	2.30-5.30	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
*Parliament, Houses of (p. 287)	—	—	—	—
Royal Academy, Summer Ex- hib. (p. 283)	—	8-7	8-7	8-7
—, Winter Exhib. (p. 283) . . .	—	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk
—, Gibson and Diploma Gal. (p. 288)	—	11-4	11-4	11-4
Royal College of Surgeons (p. 229)	—	11-4, 5	11-4, 5	11-4, 5
**St. Paul's Cathedral (p. 111)	services	9-5	9-5	9-5
Society of Arts (p. 185)	—	10-4	10-4	—
*Temple Church (p. 177)	services	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5
*Tower (p. 155)	—	10-4, 6	10-4	10-4
*Wallace Collection (p. 285) .	2-5, 6	2-6	11-6	10-6
**Westminster Abbey (p. 247)	services	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk
*Zoological Gardens (p. 294) . .	(see p. 295)	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
10 till dusk 10-4, 5, 6 10-1, 2-7	10 till dusk 10-4, 5, 6 10-1, 2-7	10 till dusk 10-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5, 6	Admission 1s., on Sat. 6d. Great Hall closed 3-4.
10 till dusk 10-4, 5, 6	10 till dusk 10-4, 5, 6	10 till dusk 10-4, 5, 6	Adm. 1s.; on Sat. sometimes 2s. 6d.
— 10-4, 5, 6	— 10-4, 5, 6	— 10-4, 5, 6	Donation expected.
10-4, 5 10-4, 5 10-4, 6 11-5 10-4, 6 10(12)-6 2-5.30 8-6, 9-4 8-6, 9-4 10-10- 10-6 10-5 10-4, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6	10-4, 5 10-4, 5 — 11-5 10-4, 6 10(12)-6 2-5.30 8-6, 9-4 10-4, 5, 6 10-6 — 10-4, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6	10-4, 5 10-4, 5 10-4, 6 11-5 10-4, 6 10(12)-6 2-5.30 8-6, 9-4 10-10 10-6 10-10 10-4, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6	Closed on alternate Sundays.
11-5 10-4, 5, 6 11-4, 6 11-4, 5, 6 11-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5 — 8-7 9 till dusk 11-4 11-4, 5 9-5 10-4 10-4, 5 10-4 10-6 9 till dusk 9 till dusk	11-5 10-4, 5, 6 11-4, 6 11-4, 5, 6 11-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5 — 8-7 9 till dusk 11-4 — 9-5 10-4 10-4, 5 10-4 11-6 9 till dusk 9 till dusk	10-4, 5 10-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5, 6 10-10 10-6 10-10 10-4, 5, 6 10-10 10-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5, 6 10-4, 5, 6 10-3.30 8-7 9 till dusk 11-4 — 9-5 10-4 10-4, 5 10-4 10-6 9 till dusk 9 till dusk	Free before 1 p.m.; 1s. after. Closed Good Friday, Christmas Day. Hothouses open from 1 p.m. Adm. 1s.; free on Tues & Sat. Adm. 3d. Adm. 6d. on Wed.; other days free. Some galleries close at 4 or 5 p.m. Closed from 10th Aug. to 10th Sept. Also on Sat. and Mon. till 8 p.m. from May 1st to July 15th, and till 7 p.m. from July 16th till Aug. 31st. From March to Aug. inclusive; from Sept. to Feb. on application. Adm. 6d. Wed., Thurs., Frid.; other days free. Exhib. Gall. always free. Adm. 6d. Adm. 6d. on Thurs. & Frid.; closed on Sun. in winter. Adm. 6d. on Thurs. & Frid.; closed on Sun. in winter. Adm. 6d. on Thurs. & Frid.; closed on Sun. in winter. Tickets gratis. From 1st Mon. in May to 1st Mon. in Aug. Adm. 1s. From 1st Mon. in Jan. to 1st Mon. in Mar. Adm. 1s. By special permission. Crypt 6d.; Whispering Gallery 6d. Adm. free (Armoury and Crown Jewels 6d. each, except on Mon. & Sat.). Adm. 6d. on Tues. & Frid.; closed on Sun. in winter. Adm. to chapels 6d.; free on Mon. & Tues. Adm. 1s.; on Mon. 6d.
9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	

companying table; in summer at the later hours. The early forenoon and late afternoon hours may be appropriately spent in visiting the principal churches, many of which are open the whole day, or in walking in the parks or in the Zoological and the Botanical Gardens, while the evenings may be devoted to the theatres. The best time for a promenade in Regent Street or Hyde Park is between 5 and 7 o'clock, when they both present a remarkably busy and attractive scene. When the traveller happens to be near London Bridge (or the Tower Bridge) he should take the opportunity of crossing it in order to obtain a view of the Port of London and its adjuncts, with its sea-going vessels arriving or departing, the innumerable river-craft of all sizes, and the vast traffic in the docks. A trip to Gravesend (see p. 389) should by all means be taken in order to obtain a proper view of the shipping, no other port in the world presenting such a sight.

The data in the accompanying table (pp. 108, 109), though carefully revised down to 1900, are liable to frequent alteration. The traveller is, therefore, recommended to consult one of the principal London newspapers with regard to the sights of the day. Our list does not include parks, gardens, and other places which, on all week-days at least, are open to the public gratis. The doubleasterisks indicate those sights which should on no account be omitted, while those next in importance are denoted by single asterisks. These indications, in conjunction with the special tastes and interests of each individual, will help the hurried visitor to make good use of his time. The movement for the Sunday opening of museums, galleries, and other large public collections has recently made great strides in London; and that day need no longer count as practically a *dies non* in the traveller's itinerary.

I. THE CITY.

1. St. Paul's Cathedral.

The *City*, already noticed in the Introduction as the commercial centre of London, has sometimes also been not unaptly termed its capital. In the very heart of it, conspicuously situated on a slight eminence, stands London's most prominent building, **St. Paul's Cathedral* (Pl. R, 39; III).

Some authorities maintain that in pagan times a temple of Diana occupied the site of St. Paul's, but Sir Christopher Wren rejected this idea. Still the spot must at least have been one of some sanctity, to judge from the cinerary urns and other vessels found here, and Wren was of opinion, from remains discovered in digging the foundations of the present edifice, that there had been a church on this spot built by Christians in the time of the Romans, and demolished by the Pagan Saxons. It is believed to have been restored by Ethelbert, King of Kent, about A.D. 610. This building was burned down in 961, and rebuilt within a year. It was again destroyed by fire in 1067, but a new edifice was at once begun, though not completed for about 200 years. This church, Old St. Paul's, was 590 ft. long (30 ft. longer than Winchester cathedral, now the longest church in England), and in 1315 was furnished with timber spire, covered with lead, 460 ft. high according to Wren's estimate, though earlier authorities state it to have been 520 ft. in height (*i.e.* 8 ft. higher than Cologne Cathedral). The spire was injured by lightning in 1440, but was restored, and it continued standing till 1561, when it fell a prey to the flames. The church itself was damaged by this fire, and fell into a very dilapidated condition. The S.W. tower was called the Lollards' Tower (comp. p. 380). Before the building of the Lady Chapel in 1225 the choir was adjointed by the church of St. Faith, the name of which was afterwards applied to the crypt beneath the cathedral-chair, which was used by the congregation on the demolition of their church. Near the cathedral once stood the celebrated Cross of St. Paul (Powle's Cross), where sermons were preached, papal bulls promulgated, heretics made to recant, and witches to confess, and where the Pope's condemnation of Luther was proclaimed in the presence of Wolsey. The cross and adjacent pulpit were at length removed by order of parliament in 1643. The platform on which the cross stood was discovered in 1879, at a depth of about 6 ft., by workmen engaged in laying out the garden on the N.E. side of the church (comp. Plan).

The subterranean portions of the half-ruined church were used as workshops and wine-cellars. A theatre was erected against one of the outer walls, and the nave was converted into a public promenade, the once famous *Paul's Walk*. The Protector Somerset (in the reign of Edward VI) went so far as to employ the stones of the ancient edifice in the construction of his palace (Somerset House, p. 184). In the reign of Charles I. an extensive restoration was undertaken, and a beautiful portico built by *Inigo Jones*. The Civil War, however, put an end to this work. After the Restoration, when the church was about to be repaired, its remains were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666 (p. 148), though the ruinous nave was used for service until 1673. — Among the numerous historical reminiscences attaching to Old St. Paul's, we may mention that it was the burial-place of a long series of illustrious persons, and the scene of *Wycliffe's* citation for heresy in 1337, and of the burning of *Tyndale's* New Testament in 1527. — The farm of Tillingham in Essex has belonged to St. Paul's since the 7th cent., representing perhaps the most ancient tenure in the country.

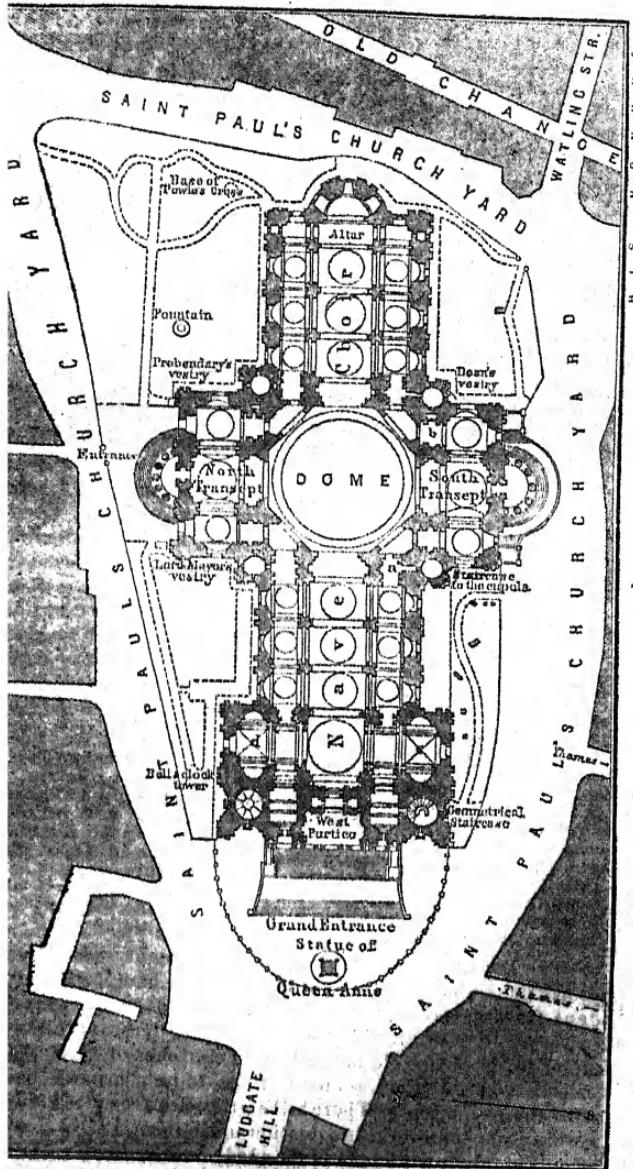
The present church, designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and begun in 1675, was opened for divine service on Sun., Dec. 5th,

1697, and completed in 1710. The ordinary statement that the whole building was completed by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and by one master mason, Thomas Strong, under one bishop, Dr. Compton, is correct only as far as Wren is concerned. The greater part of the cost of construction (747,954*l.*) was defrayed by a tax on coal. Sir Christopher Wren received during the building of the cathedral a salary of 200*l.* a year.

The church, which resembles St. Peter's at Rome, though much smaller, is in the form of a Latin cross. It is 500 ft. in length and 118 ft. broad, and the transept is 250 ft. long. The inner dome is 225 ft., the outer, from the pavement to the top of the cross, 364 ft. in height. The diameter of the drum beneath the dome is about 112 ft., of the dome itself 102 ft. (37 ft. less than that of St. Peter's at Rome). In the original model the plan of the building was that of a Greek cross, having over the centre a large dome, supported by eight pillars; but the court party, which was favourable to Roman Catholicism, insisted, notwithstanding Wren's opposition, on the erection of the cathedral with a long nave and an extensive choir, suitable for the Romish ritual.

The church is so hemmed in by streets and houses that it is difficult to find a point of view whence the colossal proportions of the building can be properly realised. The best idea of the majestic dome, allowed to be the finest known, is obtained from a distance, e.g. from the Thames below Blackfriars Bridge (view from the bridge itself now somewhat interfered with). St. Paul's is the fifth largest church in Christendom, being surpassed by St. Peter's at Rome, and the Cathedrals of Milan, Scville, and Florence.

EXTERIOR. It is interesting to note the union of classic details and style with the essentially Gothic structure of St. Paul's. It has aisles lower than the nave and surmounted by a triforium, just as in regular Gothic churches. But the triforium, though on a large scale, is not shown from the nave; while the lowness of the aisles is concealed on the outside by masking-walls, so as to preserve the classical appearance and cover what would be, in a Gothic church, the flying buttresses. The *West Façade*, towards Ludgate Hill, was brought better to view in 1873 by the removal of the railing, though on the three other sides the church is still surrounded by high and heavy railings. In front of this façade rises a *Statue of Queen Anne*, with England, France, Ireland, and America at her feet; the present statue, erected in 1886, is a replica of the original by *Bird* (1712). The façade, 180 ft. in breadth, is approached by a flight of 22 marble steps, and presents a double portico, the lower part of which consists of 12 coupled Corinthian columns, 50 ft. high, and the upper of 8 Composite columns, 40 ft. high. On the apex of the pediment above the second row of columns, which contains a relief of the Conversion of St. Paul by *Bird*, rises a statue of St. Paul 15 ft. in height, with St. Peter



and St. James on his right and left. On each side of the façade is a *campanile* tower, 222 ft. in height, with statues of the four Evangelists at the angles. The one on the N. side contains a fine peal of 12 bells, hung in 1878, and the other contains the largest bell in England ('Great Paul'), hung in 1882 and weighing more than 16 tons. Each arm of the transept is terminated by a semicircular portico, crowned with five statues of the Apostles, by *Bird* (those on the S. are copies erected in 1900). Over the S. portico is a phoenix, with the inscription 'Resurgam', by *Cibber*; over the N. portico, the royal arms. In reference to the former it is related, that, when the position and dimensions of the great dome had been marked out, a labourer was ordered to bring a stone from the rubbish of the old cathedral to be placed as a guide to the masons. The stone which he happened to bring was a piece of a gravestone with nothing of the inscription remaining save the one word 'Resurgam' in large letters. This incident was regarded as a favourable omen, and the word accordingly adopted as a motto. At the E. end the church terminates in a circular projection or apse. The balustrade, about 9 ft. high, on the top of the N. and S. walls was erected contrary to the wishes of Wren, and is considered by modern architects a mistake. A drum in two sections, the lower embellished with Corinthian, the upper with Composite columns, bears the finely-proportioned double *Dome*, the outer part of which consists of wood covered with lead. The *Lantern* above it is supported by a hollow cone of brickwork resting upon the inner dome. On the top of the lantern is a ball, surmounted by a cross, the ball and cross together weighing 8960 pounds. The ball is 6 ft. in diameter, and can hold ten or twelve persons.

The church is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The usual ENTRANCES are on the W. and N. The monuments in the nave and transepts may be inspected, free of charge, at any time, except during divine service, which takes place daily at 10 a.m. (choral) and 4 p.m. (choral) in the choir, and on Sundays at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m. (fine music), 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m. On week-days daily services are also held at 8 a.m. in the chapel in the crypt, and at 8 p.m. in the N.W. chapel; Holy Communion is celebrated at 8 a.m. and a short sermon preached at 1.15 p.m. in the N.W. chapel. The choir is open to visitors (free) between 11 and 8.30 and after evening-service, the entrance being by the gate of the S. ambulatory. Tickets admitting to the Library, Clock, the Whispering Gallery, and the Stone Gallery (8d.) and to the "Crypt and Vaults (8d.) are obtained in the S. transept. Tickets admitting to the Golden Gallery (1s.) and to the Ball (1s.) are obtained from the keeper in the Stone Gallery.

The INTERIOR is imposing from the beauty and vastness of its proportions, but strikes one as somewhat bare. Though it is evident from the care with which the carved stone enrichments are executed that Wren did not contemplate decorating the entire interior in the rich style of the Italian churches of the day, it is probable that he intended some portions to be adorned in colour. But with the exception of Thorphill's grisailles (see p. 115), practically nothing was done in this direction until about 1860, when a Decoration Completion Fund was founded, mainly through the exertions

of Dean Milman (p. 116), for the embellishment of the interior with marble, gilding, mosaics, and stained glass. The decoration of the dome was completed in 1863-94, that of the choir (see p. 117) in 1891-97. The dome is adorned with eight scenes from the life of St. Paul in grisaille by *Thornhill*, restored in 1854, but hardly visible from below (see p. 119). In the niches above the Whispering Gallery are marble statues of the Fathers of the Church. The eight large mosaics in the spandrels of the dome, executed by *Salviati*, represent St. Matthew and St. John, designed by *G. F. Watts*, St. Mark and St. Luke, by *Brittan*, and Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, by *A. Stevens*. On the lower quarter-domes at the shorter sides of the octagon supporting the dome are mosaics by *Richmond* (comp. p. 117): N.E. the Crucifixion; S.E. the Resurrection; S.W. the Entombment. On the last pier (N. side) in the nave is an allegorical painting representing 'Time, Death, and Judgment', painted and presented by *G. F. Watts*. — The *Organ*, which is one of the finest in Great Britain, is divided into two parts, one on each side of the choir, with connecting mechanism under the choir flooring. The builder, *Mr. Willis*, in constructing it, used some of the pipes of the old organ by *Father Smith* or *Schmitz*, which dated back to 1694. — Above the N. door is a copy of the celebrated inscription in memory of Sir Christopher Wren (original, see p. 119).

The numerous monuments of celebrated Englishmen (chiefly naval and military officers), which make the church a kind of national Temple of Fame (though second to Westminster Abbey, p. 247), are very rarely of artistic value, while many are remarkable for egregiously bad taste.

The GRAND ENTRANCE (W.) is a favourable point for a survey of the whole length of the nave. The N.W. or Morning Chapel, to the left, is handsomely decorated with marble. The mosaic, representing the Three Maries at the Sepulchre on Easter Morn, was executed by *Salviati*, and commemorates Archdeacon Hale. The stained-glass window is a memorial of *Dean Mansel* (1868-71). Then to the left, in the N. AISLE: —

L. *The Crimean Cavalry Monument*, in memory of the officers and men of the British cavalry who fell in the Crimean war (1854-56).

L. *Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart*, who died in 1885 of wounds received at the battle of Abu-kru, in the Sudan; bronze medallion and reliefs by *Boehm*.

L. *Major-General Charles George Gordon*, killed at Khartoum in 1885; sarcophagus-tomb, with bronze effigy by *Boehm*.

R., beneath the central arch of the aisle: **Monument to the Duke of Wellington* (d. 1852), by *Stevens*. The bronze figure of Wellington rests on a lofty sarcophagus, overshadowed by a rich marble canopy, with 12 Corinthian columns. Above are colossal groups of Valour and Cowardice, Truth and Falsehood. The monument still wants the equestrian effigy with which the sculptor in-

tended it to be crowned. Though originally designed for its present position, this monument stood in the Consistory Court (p. 118) until 1893.

L. *William, Lord Melbourne* (d. 1848) and *Frederick, Lord Melbourne* (d. 1853), by *Marochetti*. Two angels guard the closed entrance to the tomb.

In the N. TRANSEPT: —

L. *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (d. 1792), the celebrated painter, statue by *Flaxman*. Upon the truncated column to his left is a medallion portrait of Michael Angelo.

L. *Admiral Lord Rodney* (d. 1792), by *Rossi*. At his feet is History listening to the Goddess of Fame (on the right), who recounts the Admiral's exploits.

L. *Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton* (killed at Waterloo in 1815), by *Gahagan*. In front of his bust is a Goddess of Victory presenting a crown of laurels to a warrior, upon whose shoulder leans the Genius of Immortality.

R. *Admiral Earl St. Vincent* (d. 1823), the victor at Cape St. Vincent; statue by *Baily*.

L. *General William Francis Patrick Napier* (d. 1860), the historian of the Peninsular War, by *Baily*.

L. *Sir Charles James Napier* (d. 1853); statue by *Adams*, 'a prescient General, a beneficent Governor, a just Man' (comp. p. 186).

R. *Admiral Lord Duncan* (d. 1804), who defeated the Dutch in the naval battle of Camperdown; statue by *Westmacott*.

L. *General Sir William Ponsonby* (d. 1815), 'who fell gloriously in the battle of Waterloo', by *Baily*; a nude dying hero, crowned by the Goddess of Victory, with a falling horse in the rear.

L. *Admiral Charles Napier* (d. 1860), commander of the English Baltic fleet in 1854, with portrait in relief, by *Adams*.

L. *Henry Hallam* (d. 1859), the historian; statue by *Theed*.

L. *Dr. Samuel Johnson* (d. 1784), statue by *Bacon*.

We have now arrived at the CHOIR (adm., see p. 114), the entrance to which, however, is on the other side, beyond the handsome pulpit of coloured marbles, erected in memory of *Captain Fitzgerald*. In the S. Ambulatory are the following monuments: —

Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's (d. 1868); sarcophagus and recumbent figure, by *Williamson*. — On the wall at each end of this monument are fragments of stone believed to have belonged to the Temple at Jerusalem.

Dr. Donne, the poet, Dean of St. Paul's from 1621 till his death in 1631, a sculptured figure in a shroud, in a niche in the wall, by *Nicholas Stone* (the only uninjured monument from old St. Paul's).

Charles J. Blomfield, Bishop of London (d. 1857); sarcophagus with recumbent figure, by *G. Richmond*.

John Jackson, Bishop of London (d. 1884); by *Woolner*.

Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta (d. 1826); a kneeling figure

in episcopal robes, by *Chantrey*. The relief on the pedestal represents the prelate confirming converted Indians.

The *Apse*, behind the reredos, is fitted up as the Jesus Chapel; the altar-piece, in a marble frame, is a copy of the Doubting of St. Thomas, by Cima da Conegliano, in the National Gallery (p. 198). To the right is the recumbent marble statue of *Canon Liddon* (d. 1890), on an altar-tomb by *Bodley & Garner*.

The *Reredos*, behind the main altar, is an elaborate white Parian marble structure in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by *Messrs. Bodley & Garner* and unveiled in 1888. The sculptures, by *Guellemain*, represent the chief events in the life of Christ; at the top are statues of the Risen Saviour, the Virgin and Child, St. Paul, and St. Peter. The two latten candlesticks on the altar are copied from four old ones, formerly in England, but now in St. Bavon's, Ghent (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*). The *Choir Stalls* are by *Grinling Gibbons*, and some of the iron work by *Tijou* (p. 398).

The vaulting and walls of the choir have been decorated in glass (smalto) mosaic from designs by *Sir W. B. Richmond*. On the central panel on the roof of the apse is Christ enthroned; to the right and left are Recording Angels. On the panels below the stone ribs of the roof in the apse and the adjoining bay are six figures of Virtues, *viz.* (beginning to the N.), Hope, Fortitude, Charity, Truth, Chastity, and Justice. The upper windows of the Apse represent the Four and Twenty Elders of the Revelation, with angels. In the adjoining bay are panels with Noah's Sacrifice (S.) and Melchizedek blessing Abraham (N.); the larger panels above these represent the Sea giving up its Dead. — In the choir proper the chief features of the mosaic decoration are the saucer-domes above each of the three bays. That in the easternmost bay represents the Creation of the Birds, while the subjects of the other two are the Creation of the Fishes and the Creation of the Beasts. On the four pendentives in each bay are Herald Angels, with extended arms. In the spaces between the clerestory windows on the N. side are the Delphic and Persian Sibyls, Alexander the Great, Cyrus, Abraham and the Angels, and Job and his three Friends; on the S. side are David, Solomon, Aholiah, Bezalcel, Moses, and Jacob. On the spandrels of the arches of the E. bay are Angels with the Instruments of the Passion; on the spandrels of the central bay, the Temptation (S.) and the Annunciation (N.); on the spandrels of the W. bay, Expulsion from Paradise (S.) and Creation of the Firmament (N.). The rectangular panels above the organ represent Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The clerestory windows were also designed by *Sir W. B. Richmond*.

The mosaics are executed in the style of the early mosaicists, and not after the smooth modern method. Their general effect certainly adds largely to the richness and warmth of the choir; but comparatively few of their details can be satisfactorily distinguished from below under ordinary conditions of light. It is hoped that arrangements may be made by which they can be viewed from the top of the cornice. The glass tesserae were furnished by *Messrs. Pencell* of Whitefriars, and the whole work was executed by British workmen.

Leaving the passage round the choir, we turn to the left. Close by is the entrance to the Crypt (see p. 119). Then —

In the S. TRANSEPT: —

L. *John Howard* (d. 1790), the philanthropist; statue by *Bacon*. On the scroll in the left hand are written the words 'Plan for the improvement of prisons and hospitals'; the right hand holds a

key. He died at Cherson in the S. of Russia, while on a journey which he had undertaken 'to ascertain the cause of and find an efficacious remedy for the plague'. This monument was the first admitted to new St. Paul's.

L. *Admiral Earl Howe* (d. 1799), by *Flaxman*. Behind the statue of the hero is Britannia in armour; to the left Fame and Victory; on the right reposes the British lion. — Adjoining —

L. *Admiral Lord Collingwood* (d. 1810), Nelson's companion in arms (p. 120), by *Westmacott*.

L. *Joseph Mallord William Turner* (d. 1851), the celebrated painter; statue by *Macdowell*.

Opposite the door of the S. transept, in the passage to the nave, against the great piers: —

L. **Admiral Lord Nelson* (d. 1805), by *Flaxman*. The want of the right arm, which Nelson lost at Cadiz, is concealed by the cloak; the left hand leans upon an anchor supported on a coiled-up cable. The cornice bears the inscription 'Copenhagen — Nile — Trafalgar', the names of the Admiral's chief victories. The pedestal is embellished with figures in relief representing the German Ocean, the Baltic Sea, the Nile, and the Mediterranean. At the foot, to the right, couches the British lion; while on the left is Britannia inciting youthful sailors to emulate the great hero.

R. *Marquis Cornwallis* (d. 1805), first Governor-General of India, in the dress of a knight of the Garter; at the base, to the left, Britannia armed, to the right two fine Indian river-gods, by *Rossi*.

In the S. transept to the W. of the door: —

L. *Sir Astley Paston Cooper* (d. 1842), the surgeon, by *Baily*.

L. *Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore* (d. 1809), by the younger *Bacon*. The general, who fell at Corunna, is being interred by allegorical figures of Valour and Victory, while the Genius of Spain erects his standard over the tomb.

L. *Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby* (d. 1801), by *Westmacott*. The general, mortally wounded, falls from his rearing horse into the arms of a Highland soldier. The sphinxes at the sides are emblematical of Egypt, where Sir Ralph lost his life.

L. *Sir William Jones* (d. 1794), the orientalist, who, in Dean Milman's words, 'first opened the poetry and wisdom of our Indian Empire to wondering Europe'; statue by *Bacon*.

In the S. AISLE: —

L. *Thomas Fanshaw Middleton* (d. 1822), the first English bishop in India, by *Lough*. The prelate is represented in his robes, in the act of blessing two young heathen converts.

Farther on is a chapel, formerly used as the Ecclesiastical or Consistory Court of the Diocese and now as the Baptistry. The bas-reliefs on the walls, referring to Wellington, are by *Culder Marshall* (E. end) and *Woodington* (W. end). The wooden screen between the chapel and the nave was carved by *Grinling Gibbons*.

At the end of the nave is the *Crimean Monument*, to the memory of the officers of the Coldstream Guards who fell at Inkerman in 1854, a relief by *Marochetti*, with the colours of the regiment hung above.

In the S. aisle, near the S. transept (Pl. a), is the entrance to the **UPPER PARTS** of the church (admission, see p. 114). Ascending about 110 steps, we reach a gallery (above the S. aisle), a room at the end of which contains the *Library* (12,000 volumes; portrait of the founder, Bishop Compton; autographs of Wren, Laud, Cranmer, etc.). The flooring consists of artistically executed mosaic in wood. The large, self-supporting, winding staircase, called the *Geometrical Staircase*, is interesting only on account of its age. The *Great Bell* (cast in 1716; 88 steps) and the large *Clock* (constructed in 1708; 13 steps more), in the S.W. tower, scarcely repay the fatigues of ascending to them. The minute hand of the clock is nearly 10 ft. long.

The *Whispering Gallery*, in the interior of the cupola, reached by a flight of steps from the library (260 steps from the floor of the church), is remarkable for a curious echo, which resembles that of the *Salle d'Echo* in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris. A slight whisper uttered by the wall on one side of the gallery is distinctly audible to an ear near the wall on the other side, a distance of 108 ft. in a direct line, or 180 ft. round the semicircle. This is the best point of view for Thornhill's ceiling-paintings, and from it we also obtain a fine survey of the interior of the church.

The subjects of Thornhill's paintings are as follows: — 1. Conversion of St. Paul; 2. Elymas the sorcerer; 3. Paul at Lystra; 4. The Gaoler at Philippi; 5. St. Paul preaching at Athens; 6. Books of magic burned at Ephesus; 7. St. Paul before Agrippa; 8. Shipwreck at Malta.

From this point a flight of 118 steps leads to the **Stone Gallery*, an outer gallery, enclosed by a stone parapet, which runs round the foot of the outer dome. This gallery commands an admirable view of the city. The survey is still more extensive from the outer *Golden Gallery* above the dome and at the foot of the lantern, to which a winding staircase ascends in the inside of the roof. The *Ball* (p. 114) on the lantern is 45 ft. higher (616 steps from the tessellated pavement of the church).

On the E. side of the S. transept is the door (Pl. b) leading down into the **Crypt*, which extends under the entire church. In a straight direction from the staircase, at the foot of which are busts of *Sir John Macdonald* (1815-91), premier of Canada, and *Sir Harry Parkes* (d. 1885), is the S. choir-aisle, in the last window-recess of which is the plain, flat, tombstone of *Sir Christopher Wren*, the architect of St. Paul's. On the wall above is the original tablet with the inscription containing the celebrated words '*Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspicere*'. This tablet formerly stood at the entrance to the choir, in the upper church. In the flooring are the memorial slabs of many celebrated artists, which have earned the name of 'Painters' Corner' for this part of the crypt. Among these

are *Benjamin West*; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; *Sir Thomas Lawrence*; *Sir Edwin Landseer*; *John Opie*; *J. M. W. Turner* (buried, at his own dying request, near Reynolds); *Sir Edgar Boehm*; *Lord Leighton*; and *Sir John Millais*. *John Rennie*, builder of Waterloo Bridge; *Robert Milne*, who built several other London bridges; *Dean Newton*. *Dean Milman*, *William Babington*, *Sir Astley Cooper*, *Sir William Jones*, and *Canon Liddon* also repose here. — The E. end of the crypt, used as a morning chapel (Church of St. Faith; p. 111), contains a few mutilated monuments from the earlier building (i.e. prior to 1666). The window above the altar is a copy of Reynolds's window at New College, Oxford (see *Baedeker's Great Britain*). The fine mosaic pavement, like that in other parts of the crypt, was executed by female convicts from Woking. — The W. portion of the crypt is usually shown by an attendant (no fee). Beneath the chancel-arch, in a space lighted by four candelabra of polished granite, stands the sarcophagus of *Wellington* (d. 1852), consisting of a huge block of porphyry, resting on a granite base. Adjacent is the sarcophagus of *Sir Thomas Picton* (see p. 116), who fell at Waterloo in 1815. Farther on, exactly under the centre of the dome, is the black marble sarcophagus of *Nelson* (d. 21st Oct., 1805), containing an inner coffin made of part of the mainmast of the French flag-ship *L'Orient*, which was blown up at Aboukir. This sarcophagus, said, but probably erroneously, to be the work of Torregiano (p. 264), was originally ordered by Card. Wolsey for himself (comp. p. 414). The smaller sarcophagus on the S. is that of Nelson's comrade, *Admiral Collingwood* (d. 1810), while on the N. is that of the *Earl of Northesk* (d. 1831). At the extreme W. end of the crypt is the car used at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. It was cast from guns captured in the victories of the 'Iron Duke'.

The crypt also contains memorials to the *Rt. Hon. William Dalley* (d. 1888), Attorney General of New South Wales; *Lord Napier of Magdala* (d. 1890); *Sir Bartle Frere*; and *George Cruikshank*.

In May an annual festival is held in St. Paul's for the benefit of the sons of deceased clergymen. Adm. by tickets, procured at the Corporation House, 2 Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. On St. Paul's Day (Jan. 25th) a selection from Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul' is performed with orchestra and choir; and Bach's Passion Music is given on the Tuesday of Holy Week.

The Charity School Festivals, formerly held in St. Paul's, but discontinued for some years, have recently been resumed.

The clerical establishment of the cathedral consists of the Dean, four Canons, 30 Prebendaries, 12 Minor Canons, and 6 Vicars Choral. *Sydney Smith* and *R. H. Barham*, author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends', were canons of St. Paul's. — For a full account of this noble church, see *Dean Milman's Annals of St. Paul's* and *Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson's 'St. Paul's Cathedral and Old City Life'* (1895).

The street round the cathedral, called *St. Paul's Churchyard*,

was in the 16th cent. open to Paternoster Row, with a few intervening buildings, all belonging to the precincts. These disappeared in the Great Fire.

Dean's Yard, near the S.W. corner of the cathedral, leads to the S., past the *Deanery*, to the *Choir House*, with a choristers' school, in Great Carter Lane. A tablet on the W. wall of the archway leading from Carter Lane into Bell Yard commemorates Shakspere's association with the Bell Tavern, formerly on this site. On the E., to the N. of Knightrider Street, lay *Doctors' Commons* (cleared away in 1862-67), where marriage licenses used to be issued. The *Doctors' Commons Will Office* was removed in 1874 from St. Bennet's Hill to Somerset House in the Strand (p. 181).

Celebrated coffee-houses in the Churchyard, where authors and booksellers used to meet, were St. Paul's Coffee House, near the archway leading to Doctors' Commons; Child's Coffee House, a great resort of the clergy and *literati*; and the Queen's Arms Tavern, often visited by Dr. Johnson. Among the famous eighteenth century publishers of St. Paul's Churchyard may be mentioned Johnson, Hunter, and Rivington. At the corner next Ludgate Hill is the site of the shop (rebuilt in 1885) of John Newbery, the bookseller, immortalized by Goldsmith, Johnson, and W. Irving. Newbery was the first publisher to issue books for children, and Goldsmith is said to have written 'Goody Two Shoes' for him, as well as to have shared in the preparation of the original 'Rhymes of Mother Goose'.

2. General Post Office. Christ's Hospital. Newgate. Holborn.

Paternoster Row. Peel's Statue. Central Criminal Court. St. Sepulchre's.

Leaving St. Paul's Churchyard, on the N. side of the church, we enter *Paternoster Row* (so called from the prayer-books or rosaries formerly sold in it), the chief seat of the publishers and booksellers. To the W., in Stationers' Hall Court, off Ludgate Hill, is situated *Stationers' Hall*, the guildhouse of the booksellers and stationers.

This company is one of the few London guilds the majority of whose members actually practise their nominal craft. The society lost its monopoly of publishing almanacks in 1771, but still carries on this business extensively. The company distinguished itself in 1631 by printing a Bible with the word 'not' omitted in the seventh commandment. Every work published in Great Britain must be registered at Stationers' Hall to secure the copyright. The registers go back to 1557. The hall contains portraits of Richardson, the novelist (Master of the Company in 1764), and his wife, Prior, Steele, Bunyan, and others; also *Worl's* painting of King Alfred sharing his loaf with the pilgrim St. Cuthbert, and a stained-glass window in memory of Caxton, placed here in 1894.

At the E. end of Paternoster Row, at the entrance to *Cheapside* (p. 133), rises the *Statue of Sir Robert Peel* (d. 1850), by Behnes.

Immediately to the N., on the E. side of St. Martin's le Grand, is the General Post Office East (Pl. R, 39, and III; comp. p. 79), built in the Ionic style in 1825-29, from designs by Smirke. In this building, 390 ft. in length, *Letters* and *Newspapers* are dealt with and all the ordinary business of a post-office carried on. *Parcels* are received here, but are at once sent on to the Parcel Post Office at Mount Pleasant, Farringdon Road. To the S. of the portico is the 'Poste Restante' Office. This is the headquarters of the London Postal District, and the vast City correspondence is all dealt with here. The *Returned Letter Office* is at Mt. Pleasant, where boards are exhibited with lists of persons whose addresses have not been discovered, and the provincial mails are also to be hereafter dealt with in a new building there.

POSTAL TRAFFIC. The number of *letters* delivered by post in the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31st, 1899, was 2,156,800,000, or 54.3 letters per head of population. Besides letters, 855,600,000 *book-packets* and *newspapers*, and 382,200,000 *post-cards* were delivered in that year. About 20-25 per cent of the letters and other postal packets from or to foreign lands come from or are addressed to the United States. In the same year the Parcel Post forwarded 71,913,000 parcels within the United Kingdom. In 1898-99 there were issued 9,721,637 inland *post-office orders*, representing a sum of 28,604,078L, and 76,755,217 *postal orders*, amounting in value to 27,217,436L. The *Post Office Savings Banks* (see p. 154), established in 1861, held at present about 125,000,000L. on deposit. The profits of the English Post Office Department in 1898-99 amounted to 3,637,000L.

Opposite to the General Post Office East stands the General Post Office West, containing the *Telegraph Department*. This imposing building was erected in 1870-73 at a cost of 485,000L. The large *Telegraph Instrument Galleries*, measuring 300 by 90 ft., should be visited (admission by request from a banker or other well-known citizen). They contain 500 instruments with their attendants. On the sunk-floor are four steam-engines of 50 horse-power each, by means of which messages are forwarded through pneumatic tubes to the other offices in the City and Strand district. The number of telegrams conveyed annually exceeds 85 millions.

The vast and ever-growing business of the General Post Office found itself straitened for room even in these huge buildings, and the General Post Office North was built in 1890-95 to the N. of Angel Street. The building, which is connected with the Telegraph Office by a covered bridge, is designed in the classic style by Henry Tanner, and accommodates the Office of the Postmaster General, and the staffs of the Secretary, the Solicitor, and the Receiver and Accountant General of the post-office. On the roof is a lawn-tennis court for the use of the employees. The site and building cost 571,660L.

To the N. of this building, at the beginning of Aldersgate Street (p. 132), is the church of St. Botolph Without Aldersgate (Pl. B, 39, 40; III), the small cemetery of which has been laid out as a public garden, familiarly known as the 'Postmen's Park'. It is proposed to decorate the arcade here (presented by Mr. G. F. Watts) with scenes illustrative of heroism in humble life.

To the W. of the General Post Office is the busy NEWGATE

STREET, leading to Holborn and Oxford Street. This neighbourhood was long the quarter of the butchers. In *Panyer Alley*, the first cross-lane to the left, once inhabited by basket-makers, is an old relief of a boy sitting upon a 'panier', with the inscription:

'When ye have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.'

August the 27th, 1688.

Farther on, King Edward Street, at the corner of which is the *Post Office Station* of the Central London Railway (p. 63), leads to the right past *Christ Church*, built by Wren in 1687-1704 and containing the remains of Richard Baxter (d. 1691). The interior was re-arranged in 1896. The 'Spital Sermon', preached here annually on Easter Tuesday, is attended in state by the Lord Mayor and aldermen. — Behind the church, and reached also by a passage from Newgate Street, is —

Christ's Hospital (Pl. R, 39; III), a school for 820 boys and 350 girls, founded by Edward VI. (1553), with a yearly income from land and funded property of about 60,000*l.*, in addition to funds devoted to non-educational purposes. It occupies the site of an ancient monastery of the Grey Friars, founded in the 13th cent., and once the burial-place of many illustrious persons. The general government of the school is in the hands of a large 'Council of Almoners', consisting of noblemen and other gentlemen of position nominated by the Governors, the Universities, certain learned societies, the Corporation of the City of London, and other bodies. The original costume of the boys is still retained, consisting of long blue gowns, yellow stockings, and knee-breeches. No head-covering is worn even in winter. The pupils (*Blue Coat Boys*), who are admitted between the ages of nine and thirteen, must be the children of parents whose income is insufficient for their proper education and maintenance. 'Presented' children (i.e. those nominated by Governors for direct admission on the Foundation) are first sent to the Preparatory School at Hertford, whence they are transferred according to their progress to the Boys' School. Their education, which is partly of a commercial nature, is continued until the age of sixteen or seventeen. A few of the more talented pupils are, however, prepared for a university career, and form the two highest classes of the school, known as the *Grecians* and *Deputy-Grecians*. About six of these are annually preferred to the university, with an exhibition of 70*l.* a year. There are also 40 *King's Boys*, forming the mathematical school founded by Charles II. in 1672. An excellent high-class education is also given in the Girls' School. The school possessed many ancient privileges, some of which it still retains. From time to time the Mathematical Boys appear at Court; and on Easter Tuesday the entire school is presented to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, when each boy receives the gift of a coin fresh from the Mint. A line in the swimming-bath marks the junction of three parishes. In the *Hall*, which was erected by Shaw in 1825-29,